INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 90--- BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

HEAVY TOLL OF "JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY" ARRESTS

"NO ABANDONMENT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

STORY BEHIND BAN ON DELHI SESSION OF CONGRESS ...

NEW DELHI, April 13.

With reference to the banning of the Congress session, enquiries show that on March 29th last, the acting President of the All-India Congress Committee issued a circular to the various Congress organisations informing them that in consultation with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other friends it had been decided to hold the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Delhi in the last week of April.

The circular contained the following.—"Pundit Malaviya has consented to preside over the deliberations of the Congress which, under the circumstances, will naturally be very brief.

THREE RESOLUTIONS.

According to present plans, there will be the Presidential speech and three resolutions.

(1) Re-affirming complete independence as the goal of the Congress,

(2) Endorsing the resolutions of the last meeting of the Working Committee, reviving civil disobedience under certain conditions.

(3) Affirming that Mahatma Gandhi is the sole representative and spokesman of the Congress".

NO GOING BACK.

It thus appears that one of the main objects of the session was to endorse the programme of civil disobedience, and this disposes of the report to which currency has been given in some quarters that the object might be the abandonment of the civil disobedience.—A. P.

"NO OVERTACT ALLEGED"

NIMBKAR CHARACTERISES MEERUT CASE "AS PROSECUTION FOR HOLDING VIEWS"

MEERUT, April 7.

R. S. Nimbkar, accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, concluded his argument to-day. He opened his case by declaring that the real background of the case started with the "Independence" resolution passed in Madras Congress in 1927, and then took place the biggest strike in the country which created a peculiar atmosphere of militancy in the whole country. He bitterly complained for being deprived of a trial by jury. He also complained that the highest officers of the state by their speeches and answers in Parliament and the prosecution by citing stray references from documents created a prejudice against the accused, and he asked the assessors to disabuse their minds of these things and judge the case dispassionately.

"PROSECUTION FOR VIEWS."

Dealing with the nature of the prosecution, he characterised the case as a propagandist one, the Prosecution shifting their views whenever it suited them, and observed that if the case was stripped of all its frills, it would amount to a prosecution for holding certain views. Then he discussed the law of conspiracy and distinguished between legal and illegal conspiracy and pointed out that no agreement except an agreement to commit an offence amounted to a conspiracy, and enunciated the theory that since nowhere in the Indian penal code it was an offence to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, conspiracy as such to deprive the King could not be an offence. He also maintained that the only conspiracy punished by law was a conspiracy to commit an offence, and the prosecution did not allege any such overt act so, the charge could not stand.

JURISDICTION OF COURT QUESTIONED.

He further submitted that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case. The petition of the complainant made the Communist International the fountain head of the conspiracy, which according to late Mr. Langford James, he said, was identical with the Government of the U.S.S.R. The Communist government in Russia was plotting against His Majestp's government. The fact gave rise to a question of international politics, which no court in British India was competent to adjudicate, and hence the proper court was an international court. The prosecution based the case of jurisdiction upon the fact that a Worker and Peasants' Conference was held in Meerut in pursuance of the communist policy, but the defence had proved that the Conference was an independent one.

NO ARMED REVOLUTION.

He then proceeded to interpret section 10 of the Evidence Act and submitted that before the section could be applied, the prosecution must satisfy two conditions. In the first place, they must have proved that there was reasonable ground for believing the conspiracy and secondly, that the accused were connected with the conspiracy. But the prosecution he submitted, had discarded the usual methods and had instead sought to prove the conspiracy by bringing cart loads of books, journals and other documents but, he said, they were not going to be overawed by the volume of evidence, because when all the evidence was analysed, the fact remained that there was no mention of armed revolution as a means to attain the objective of the communist international.

A TEST CASE.

Dealing with the question of violence, he asserted that the prosecution were at a loss to lay their fingers at any substantial piece of evidence on the matter, and his submission on the subject of violence was that there was no contemplation of immediate violence, but he conceded that there might have been discussions on the Communist view of violence in some of the books found with them or in their writings but they certainly did not advocate violence. He admitted the membership of the C.P.I. and other bodies, but claimed that the activities of those bodies were perfectly legal in conclusion, he observed that the case was a test case, in as much as the Government wanted to enact a law to make Communism illegal.—A. P.

GRANDI ADVOCATES CLEAN SWEEP

Way To Disarmament

LONDON, April 13.

Geneva—A clean sweep of heavy artillery, tanks bombing aeroplanes, battle ships, submarines aeroplane carriers and bacteriological warfare was advocated by Sgr. Grandi at the Disarmament Conference, declaring that the deprivation of armies, navies and air forces of their most powerful arms would make international aggression more difficult and precarious.—Reuter.

Consultative Committee's Session Postponed To Expedite R. T. C. Work

Official Agenda For Simla Meeting

SIMLA, April 13.

The Consultative Committee Meeting originally fixed for an early date in May has been postponed to 23rd May, and the Agenda for its meeting is being officially issued.—A. P.

SIMLA, April 13.

The following communique has been issued.—

His Excellency the Viceroy after taking into consideration the suggestions made by the Members of the Consultative Committee has, with the approval of the Prime Minister, framed the following agenda list for the next session of that Committee.—

1. Items standing over from the first list (a) for discussion:

(1) Classification of subject under the following heads: (a) roads, bridges, ferries, etc., (b) maritime shipping and navigation, (c) lighthouses, (d) Indian Audit Department, (e) Commerce, (f) trading companies and other associations, (g) control of arms and ammunition, and (h) Railway Police.

Note: Certain other matters affecting the classification of subjects have been postponed, pending receipt of the reports of the specific committees.

(2) Railway jurisdiction in States territories.

(3) Centrally administered areas.

(4) Excluded areas

And, (5) Form of treaties or conventions with States on their entry into Federation

POSTPONED ITEMS.

The following items postponed at the request of members will also be considered.

(1) Distribution of Legislative Powers between the Central and Provincial Legislatures,

(2) Composition and strength of the Federal Legislature.

(3) Details of procedure to be followed by the Legislature when the Central as distinct from the Federal questions of Bills are under consideration.

(4) Defence, (a) detailed arrangements which might be made for fixing for a standard period normal defence expenditure and, (b) representation of the Army Department in the Legislature,

(5) Financial safeguards.

(6) General constitutional relations between the Executive Government at the Centre and in the Provinces

(7) Provincial Constitutions.

NEW ITEMS.

The following new items will also be considered.

(1) Future position and functions of the High Commissioner. (2) re-adjustment of the Provincial Boundaries and (3) new Provinces.

REPORTS OF SPECIFIC COMMITTEEES.

(1) Report of the Federal Finance Committee, (2) Report of the Franchise Committee, and (3) Report of the States Enquiry Committee, subject to the reports being available when the Committee resumes.

IMPLEMENTING PLEDGE.

In a communique issued on 13th January, the intention of His Majesty's Government was announced that the Consultative Committee should be brought into effective consultation on the recommendations of the three committees appointed by His Majesty's Government for specific constitutional enquiries, before final conclusions on their recommendations are adopted by His Majesty's Government. Accordingly, these reports have been placed on the agenda list of the Consultative Committee. In the ordinary course, the committees, as their reports are prepared, will present them to His Majesty's Government Thereafter, the reports will be made available to the Consultative Committee in order that it may make such suggestions as it deems fit.

REASON FOR LATE SESSION.

This step will be taken with all possible despatch, but some time will necessarily elapse before simultaneous publication in England and in India can be effected. The members of the Consultative Committee will also require some time to study the reports. It is therefore unlikely that this portion of the agenda of the Consultative Committee can be undertaken before about the beginning of June 3. The Consultative Committee at its last session expressed its desire to sit at its forthcoming session without break, until all the items on the agenda list had been considered. The feasibility of this method depends largely on the time at which the Consultative Committee can embark upon the consideration of the reports of the Committees appointed by His Majestic Government. It does not appear that it can be observed if the Committee sits from 2nd May as originally proposed. Accordingly His Excellency the Viceroy has decided that the wishes of the delegates and the expedition of the Committee's business will best be secured if the Committee enters upon its second session on a date somewhat later than that originally proposed. Invitations to delegates to attend from the 23rd of May are being issued.—A. P

"ASSAULTED, GAGGED AND BOUND"

Parsi Youth's Lucky Escape From Kidnappers

KARACHI, April 13.

The story of a Parsi youth's lucky escape from the hands of kidnappers is coming to light. It appears that Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, B.A. Honours student, D.J. Sind College, was lured by a false letter purporting to come from the Principal late at night, prior to his examination on March 8. As he was walking on the Kutchery Road, he was assaulted, rendered unconscious gagged and bound and taken away in a motor car to a village five miles off, where the kidnappers tried to force him to write to his father for a big ransom. He stoutly refused to do so, and the kidnappers tried throughout the night to cajole and threaten him but in vain, and at day break, they went out for a while. The youth seized the opportunity to loosen the bonds. Just then, another villager who was apparently acquainted with some Parsi gentlemen of Karachi entered the house and after hearing the story gave him shelter for the day in his house and the same night took him back to his parents. The C.I.D. are investigating.—A. P.

WORKMAN ENTOMBED?

Accident In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Four workmen working in a ditch dug for laying drainage pipes outside Jamalpur Gate were buried last evening under a heap of earth falling from the side of the ditch. The police and men of the Municipal fire brigade rushed to the spot and rescued three men, while the fourth could not be traced, in spite of a vigorous search till nightfall. It will be remembered that one workman had died a few days ago in this ditch in similar circumstances.—A. P.

NO PRISON PARLEYS

LONDON April 13.

India Office denies reports that Sir Samuel Hoare has been in correspondence with Manatma Gandhi regarding terms of his release from prison.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOP TRAIN SMASHED

11 Killed And 93 Injured

TOKYO, April 13.

Eleven persons are reported to have been killed, nineteen seriously injured and 74 slightly injured, in an explosion which derailed a Japanese troop train, 17 kilometres east of Harbin. The train plunged over a cliff.—Reuter.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL'S BROTHER-IN-LAW JAILED

LUCKNOW, April 13.

Pandit Kailashnath Kaul, research student of Lucknow University and brother-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced by the City Magistrate under Section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default one month's further imprisonment. Five others were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment for offences in connection with civil disobedience.

TODDY SHOP AUCTION.

There was a large crowd in the City Magistrate's Court to-day, when toddy shop licenses were auctioned, fetching fancy prices. The auctions concluded without any untoward incident, Congress volunteers being conspicuous by their absence.—A. P.

ULSTER DEMANDS ASSURANCE

Craigavon On A Mission

DRAMATIC TURN IN IRISH SITUATION

LONDON, April 13.

London—A new dramatic turn has been given to the Irish situation by the unexpected arrival of Viscount Craigavon in London to see Mr. Thomas in connection with what Ulster considers an "unhappy phraseology" of the passage in Mr. Thomas' last note to Mr. De Valera alluding to the impossibility of the establishment of a United Ireland except on the basis of allegiance to the Crown and continued membership of the British Commonwealth Reuter learns that Mr. Thomas will assure Viscount Craigavon that there is no intention to change the position of North Ireland or use the latter as pawn in negotiations with the Free State.—Reuter.

(Other Irish news items appear in page 12.)

NAZIS CANNOT SLIP INTO POWER

Change In Prussian Cabinet Rule

BERLIN, April 12.

An almost insuperable obstacles to the Nazis getting into power in the forthcoming Prussian elections has been raised by the Diet passing a bill prescribing that a Prussian Premier can henceforth be elected only by a absolute majority, thus removing the chance of the Nazis slipping into power if the present Government parties fail to retain a majority of seats. The bill has raised a storm of protests by the Opposition.—Reuter.

The Public Suits Validation Act received the assent of the Governor-General on April 8.—A. P.

Scaring Away Crowds On Jallianwala Day

POLICE WHIP OUT REVOLVERS: LATHI AND CANE CHARGES

Whipping out revolvers and flourishing them threateningly, police officers scared away demonstrators assembled at Zhaveri Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street, on Wednesday evening, to witness a Congress procession held to observe the Jallianwalla Baug Day.

FLOURISH OF REVOLVERS.

A stone which came from the balcony of a building hit a police officer. This was the provocation for the officer concerned to whip out his revolver and point it out threateningly at the people who were on the balcony.

Another police officer dashed in the direction of the building swinging a hunter right and left. This was the signal for a general charge on the crowds all around, and more than one officer was seen whipping out his revolver.

RUMOURS AND EXCITEMENT.

Seized with fear and panic, the crowds ran in all directions. The people on the balcony from where the stone seemed to have been thrown were seen scaling the roof and negotiating a four feet wide jump in order to go into another building close to it. In the scramble to evade the police, some made their exit through the narrow gutters between the row of buildings.

For a while, the whole of Sheikh Memon Street was seething with excitement and the rumours set afloat brought a fleet of ambulance cars on the scene. But the number of those who received injuries was small. Many, however, received cane cuts.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED.

These scenes were preceded by the arrest of Sardar Thamansingh, the President and two members of the 23rd Emergency Council who led a procession of about 50 "Red Shirts". Only seven of these including the Emergency Council were arrested and the rest were dispersed by means of a lathi charge.

DETAILS

The streets and balconies or houses all along the Sheikh Memon Street were crowded by people on Wednesday evening to witness the Congress procession that was announced to start from Zhaveri Bazar in commemoration of the Jallianawalla Baug Day. Police parties armed with lathis were stationed at various points on the street. Inspector Gole attached to the Princess Street Station with a number of police officers and sergeants awaited the arrival of the procession in front of the Bullion Exchange.

At about 6 p.m. a procession of about 50 "Red Shirts" led by Sardar Thamansingh, the President and two members of the 23rd Emergency Council marched from the direction of the Cotton Bazar towards the Bullion Exchange. The appearance of the processionists was marked by loud and unrestrained cheering.

NATIONAL FLAG SEIZED.

The police party then advanced and met the processionists before they reached the Bullion Exchange Building and arrested seven men, including the Emergency Council. A national flag carried by Sardar Thaman Singh was wrenched off from his hands. The rest of the processionists were dispersed by means of a lathi charge.

The police charge on the volunteers evoked jeers from the crowds. Some of the volunteers ran into a building close by with police close on their heels. The officer entered the building dragged the volunteers outside and thrashed them with canes.

STONE HITS POLICE OFFICER.

The jeering continued and just at this time, a stone which seemed to have been thrown from a building hit Sub-Inspector Rane. He turned round and whipped out his revolver. Inspector Gole was also hit by a stone. Simultaneously another officer rushed at the building thrashing with a hunter those who were attempting to take refuge in the building. The officer entered the building, but did not go up the balcony.

CROWDS DISPERSED BY CANE CHARGE.

This was followed by a general cane charge on the crowds. Inspector Gole also drew his revolver to scare away the crowds. Nine persons who received slight injuries in the charges were treated in the Emergency Free Hospital and discharged.

The crowds dispersed and calm was restored after several minutes. A part of the crowd gathered near the Cotton Bazar kept on holding demonstrations. The effigy, which a man loudly announced was that of General Dyer, was burnt, but the police did not take any notice of this incident.

The police withdrew from the scene at about 7 p.m. but they arrested four more demonstrators before that and thus the total number of arrests was eleven.

Three more persons injured in the lathi charge were treated in the Congress Free Hospital.

Two Upanagar Lady "Dictators" Arrested And Jailed

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

The last day of the "National Week" was celebrated to-day at Vile Parle as 'Jallianwala Baug Day'. Two ladies, the 23rd and 24th "Dictators" of Upanagar Camp were arrested in the morning while distributing pamphlets.

Later at about 10 a.m. a procession was taken out from near the Railway Station with National flags and shouting national slogans.

The two arrested ladies were put up before the Bandra City Magistrate for trial and were sentenced to 4 months R. I. each.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOL COMPETITION

The results of the above Competition appear on page 7.

Pt. Malaviya's Daughter-in-Law Arrested

BENARES, April 13.

The daughter-in-law of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was arrested this evening, while leading a procession in connection with the "Jallianwalla Baug Day" celebrations. Other arrests were also made. The procession was stopped near the Town Hall by a strong posse of police constables.—A. P.

Arrests In Madras

MADRAS, April 13.

To-day being the last day of the National Week, elaborate police arrangements have been made. So far, the police have arrested four volunteers while distributing boycott leaflets. Four others have also been arrested in various parts of the city.—A. P.

Gujerat Dictator Arrested

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

The 14th Dictator of the Gujerat Congress Committee was arrested to-night, while addressing a public meeting in Manekchowk. Police asked the person who had assembled to disperse which they did peacefully.

Nine men were arrested this evening for taking out a process-

(Continued on page 8.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(Daily Edition).

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0.
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8.
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0.

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries: RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION:

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN:
Yearly ..... Rs. 17.
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 9.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—LADY DOCTORS (Sub Assistant Surgeons) for Travelling Dispensaries in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. Pay from Rs. 150/- upto 200/- p. m. plus T. A. for joining post. T. A. and leave according to State Rules. Apply to:—Director of Medical Services, His Highness' Government, J. & K. Jammu.
A 4701

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a General Manager (Indian or European) for the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd. with good Banking Experience and knowledge of Company's Law and references. Pay upto Rs. 1,000/- p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to PANDIT SHIV KISHEN KAUL, Joint Managing Director, The Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., Lahore.
A 4700

Agents Wanted

WANTED—ACTIVE INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, everywhere on very liberal terms; excellent opportunity to workers. Apply MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort, Bombay.
A R 7010

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS in different provinces and Indian States for chalk pencils, slate pencils, pastels, tailor chalk and Plaster of Paris, etc. Apply for terms to 'THE CAPITAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.', Serai Rohilla, Delhi. For reply enclose one anna and three pies in stamps.
A R7020.

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET at Santacruz, CHEAPEST RENT. Shed 92' x 25' besides 8 rooms each 10' x 12' sight alluring with spacious well and compound 8000 sq. yds. excellent for factory. Apply Box No. 1478 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R7020.

Hotels

MATHERAN—RAILWAL HOTEL clean and comfortable. A. I. cuisine. Our Garden-Restaurant is favourite Rendezvous for Matheran visitors. Book early for hot season. R6953

Personal.

NEELA—Everything settled. Padma left with Father. Meet me or write immediately. Anxiously awaiting—MISERABLE BROTHER.
P R7017

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

MANGOES, MANGOES, MANGOES. Buy direct from Secretary, RATNAGIRI DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. GRADED and BEST Mangoes at much less than Bazar rates.
F 4643.

Trade Announcement.

OUR FIELD FORCE—Is increasing from month to month! Why? Because of the very liberal commission terms combined with our very attractive premium rates. You should not lose any time but take up our AGENCY immediately as side line or whole time profession. Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Insurance Company of European Continent. Head Office for India:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
A 4285A

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAGINDAS KARAMCHAND contracted to sell to our client free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our office at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Permanent Fazandari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the East side of Agiary 2nd Cross Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 201-11|100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. 251, New Survey No. 1382 Cadastral Survey No. 1386 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 741 and 742 and Street No. 39 and 41 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Javeri Jindmal Hiralal and another and partly by the property of Ganpatrai Ramrikh, on or towards the West by Agiary 2nd Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Nariman Ratanji Choksey and on or towards the South partly by the property of Abdoolabhai Fidalli Attarwalla and partly by the property of Ganpatrai Ramrikh.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1932

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4712.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

"The public are hereby informed that (3) Three Preference Shares Nos. 9413 to 9415 and (30) Thirty Ordinary Shares Nos. 94121 to 94150 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Babu Mahadeo Goenka have been lost. Anyone dealing with the above shares will be held responsible. the Company has been requested to issue a duplicate share certificate.

DEBI PROSAD GOENKA,
52, Banstollah Street,
Calcutta.
4694

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 9", 15" and 16" C. I. Pipes for delivery within four weeks of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 22nd April, 1932. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
M. K. VARIAVA.
Chief Storekeeper.
563, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11. 4714

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT BALU SARANG STREET

HARISHANKER HARJIWAN TRIPATHI
To
TAR MAHOMED AHMED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARISHANKER HARJIWAN TRIPATHI, the Deputy Nazir of the District Court of Surat as the guardian of (1) Abbasbhai, (2) Zainultai, (3) Mansur and (4) Nargesbai, the minor children of Gulamhussein Kasamji Varavala with the consent of Bai Sakinabai, widow of the said Gulamhussein Kasamji Varavala and Abdulla Gulamhussein Varavala has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land of Pension and Tax but now redeemed situate, lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street, or Bhusari Moholla, (formerly called Samuel Street, Passage No. 2, Carnac Road) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (187) one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 22, New No. 200, New Survey No. 2002 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 164 and Street Nos. 13-17 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 54 of Mandvi Division and situated at the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Sarang Street and on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulkadar Haibatbhai and on or towards the South by the property of [illegible] Wassam Karim.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1932.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4716.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate [illegible]. GANDHI JYOTISH NILAYA, 1, Tiruttani, S. India.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 50 YEARS OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF FORAS ROAD AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the right to lease for 50 years the undermentioned Municipal Land:

ALL that piece of land situate at the Junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road, admeasuring about 1240 square yards, forming part of certain land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 261 of Tardeo Division and Collector's New Survey No. 6976 and bounded on the North by Falkland Road; on the South by Foras Road; on the East by the Junction of Falkland Road and Foras Road and on the West by the open passage of the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the property of Mr. Abedin Kamrudin bearing C.S. No. 260; by the property of Messrs. Edulji Framji Davar and Maneckji Bomanji Davar bearing C.S. No. 262; by the property of Bai Sarubai, wife of Suleman Haji Ahmed Jomer bearing C.S. No. 1|88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on SUNDAY the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Bahistan," Wodehouse Road, opp. Colaba Post Office valuable dining, drawing and Bedroom furniture belonging to Major Hamilton Miller.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 540 BAGS OF MOWHA CAKES AND OTHER UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

180, 180 and 180 bags of Mowha Cakes—(Belaganj to Wadi Bunder, Invoice Nos. 396 to 398 of 22-7-31, respectively).

Bags of cotton, cotton seed, till seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, gram, linseed, turmeric, castor seed, groundnut seed, leather pickers, charcoal, yellow earth, mendi powder and sweeping grain, cases of soap, shoes, tiles, distilled water, machinery, crackers, slate pencils, empty tins, luggage, glass sheets and looking glass, bundles of jogree, gunny bags, hemp ropes, books and bidi leaves, baskets of glass bangles, packages of furniture, plough parts and grinding stones, iron almirah, chairs, bars and sheets, bamboos, empty wooden cases and iron casks, one cask of oil, condemned tarpaulins and various other articles.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 7th May, 1932, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION AT JUHU.

THE PUBLIC AUCTION of three valuable cottages at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu, which was postponed on 27-2-32 will be held finally on Saturday the 16th April, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) by the Mamlatdar of South Salsette.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xTango ..	6893	15 Apr.	1 May.
*Hiyeiza Maru	4614	18 Apr	28 April
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	@30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	12000	15 May.	21 May.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Hague Maru	10th April	19th April
Havre ,,	23rd ,,	8th May
Bandai ,,	26th ,,	12th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th May	16th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD

(Incorporated in Japan)

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 22130, 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen"

THE
ROYAL YAKUTI

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL MOHANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
April 13.
Nil.

DEPARTURE.
April 13.
Nil.

LOADING.
April 13.
Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Querimba for Colombo.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer Chindwara for Rangoon.
Steamer Pundit for Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 13.

1 C/o. Sydney 4326 Karachi 16/4 K Nixon and Co.
3 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 13-4 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Kaga Maru 3615 Kobe 13-4 N Y Kaisha.
7 C/o. Manchester, 3199, Karachi 14/4, K Nixon & Co.
11 Tuscania 10016, Glasgow, 14/4, Grahams T Co.
16 Clan MacKeller 4682, Porbundar, 13-4, J Finlay & Co.
17 Fresuo City 3004, Australia, 18-4 T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Colombo, 13-4, S. Hassam & Co.
2 Hague Maru, 3452 Kobe, 19/4, O. S Kaisha.
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 15-4 M M and Co.
9 Gazana 3191, Calcutta, 14/4, M M & Co.
10-11 Pundit 3199, Rangoon 17-4, T Morrison & Co.
12/13 Garbeta, 3204, Calcutta, 14/4, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi 298, M'Coast 14-4 S Hassam & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Silverelm 2637, Karachi, 14-4 Volkart Bros.
C/R Querimba 4772 Rangoon N F M M and Co.
D/E Indira 278, M'Coast, 13/4, Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Narkunda 15-4 P and O S N Co
Mantua 23-4 P and O S N Co.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 17-4 M M and Co
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
C|o Lahore 26/4 K N Co.
Britama 30/4, G T Co.
Clan Maloini 18-4 J P Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Gierlels 30-4 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank 14-5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
Presida Harrison 18/4, Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Tokwa Maru 15/4, M Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23/4, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/5, O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Maloja 15-4 P and O S N Co.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 23-4 M M and Co

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Maloja 16-4 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23-4 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C|o Manchester 14/4, K N Co.
Tuscania N F G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverelin N F, Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Bangalore N F P and O S N Co.
Hague Maru, 19/4 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Varela 15/4 M M & Co.
Barpeta 20/4 M M & Co.
Vasna, 22/4, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Garbeta 14-3 M M and Co.
Chindwara, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavijaya N F, S S N Co.
Pundit, NF, T M & Co...
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, 20/4, M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Querimba, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Maloja P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverelin, Volkart Bros.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania G T Co.
C|Manchester K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Bangalore P and O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela M M & Co.
Barpeta, M M & Co.
Vasna, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Garbeta M M and Co.
Chindwara, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavijaya. S S N Co.
Pundit, T M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Querimba M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Victoria Boats for A cotton 12-4-32.
Querimba, 12-4-32.
Maur 12-4-32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 13.

S S Maloja for London.—11 bales animal skin; H R Rehmanbhai; 16 bales woollen carpet, F Agazanoff.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg.—2760 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 4703 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 150 bags niger seed, 70 bales mustard seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 82 bales gum olibanum, 35 cases gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Rotterdam.—1602-534 bags joowari, 150 bags niger seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Bremen.—63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Philadelphia.—25 bales animal skin, S A R M Sidik.

For Liverpool.—25 bales wool raw, E Wool Tdg. Co.; 10 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 13 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona.—111 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Bangalore for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe.—262 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 13.

S S Kenya, Agents M M & Co., from Durban.—50 cases aloes; 1612 cases fruits.

From L. Marques.—478 bags c. nuts.

From Zanzibar.—35 bundles orchella seeds; 357 bales cloves; 14 cases c. stems; 25 bags b. nut.

From Mombassa.—64 nos. tusks; 8636 bales cotton.

S S Varela, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—325 bags mash; 15 bags skins; 10 bales wool; 60 bags poppy seed; 20 bags almonds; 23 bags almonds kernals; 465 bags dates.

From Karachi.—200 bags fish manure.

S S Chindwara, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon.—30200 bags rice; 478 pces. teak squares; 798 pces. teak sleepers; 1287 bundles teak ribs; 267 bundles teak pasts; 2180 bundles teak planks; 92585 bundles teak scantlings; 2836 bundles teak tea boards; 630 bars pig lead; 250 bags betel nuts; 250 bags green peas; 53 bars silver.

S S Tampa Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from New York.—131 cases medicine 52 cases machinery; 77 cases cotton goods; 54 cases felt; 75 cases corn flakes; 55 drums dyestuff; 283 cases tyres; 20 cases stoves; 25 cases nujol; 35 cases mistal; 153 drums paint; 110 cases cotton remnants; 215 cases oats; 781 drums lub. oil; 150 drum lub. grease; 280 bundles pipes; 58 bales scrap leather.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

FRANKENSTEIN

THE MAN WHO MADE A MONSTER.

with

COLIN CLIVE
BORIS CARLOFF
JOHN BOLES
MAE CLARKE

This tale of a monster who looked like a man....conceived in madness....built with love!

NO THRILLER EVER MADE CAN TOUCH IT.

A UNIVERSAL SUPER
Free List Entirely Suspended

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

FOR THE DEFENCE

with

WILLIAM POWELL
KAY FRANCIS

A smashing drama of love versus the law.

Digitized by firstprocessa from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

The Art Of George Arliss

A Reader Of Men

(BY JOHN GLIDDON).

George Arliss is a man who has never been consciously ambitious. He did not want to become a star actor. Less still did he want to be an actor-manager; for he has always disliked responsibility.

He looks with a tolerant and rather pitying smile upon those people who planned their dazzling careers at the age of eighteen and a bit, and sacrificed sleep and peace of mind to carry out that plan. The idea that he might himself have a career, dazzling or otherwise, never entered his head: all he wanted to do was, in his own words 'to be on the stage and play parts." After he had had a short dose of the provinces, one ambition did actually stir within him, and that was to get out of the provinces as soon as possible. It was the only ambition in the true sense he has ever felt.

This complete absence of any conscious direction—of a hand, as it were, on the helm—is important if we are to understand the personality of George Arliss. But though he has not been the deliberate architect of his own fortunes, he has been the ardent master builder. He has had infinite pleasure in his work, and he has concentrated on every job with a joyous carelessness of "what it might lead to." How is it, then, that this happy philosophy has steered him into the position he now occupies—one of the greatest character actors in the world?

A fascinating problem. A problem that is complicated rather than simplified by the fact that George Arliss has never driven a hard bargain in his life. This makes him a difficult—or, at least, an unusual—man to deal with. He has never chaffered. If such-and-such is his price, it is his price, and the uncommon thing is that his price is often less than he would be expected to demand. One of the lessons that he learned early is to give the other man a decent share of the swag. He had been brought up in an atmosphere of commerce. His father was a printer in Bloomsbury, within a stone's throw of the British Museum; and after spending a year in the business, George Arliss got a job in a wholesale firm, where he kept his eyes and ears open. He saw that the men who succeeded were not those who were out always to extract the last halfpenny. He saw that there is a much more important side of any proposition than the amount of money one is to derive from it—and that is to decide whether one would be a fool to touch the proposition at all. "There's a new play coming on at the ——— Theatre. There's part for you—a fat one. Will you take it?" . . . . "I would like to read the play first." That was his method when he was a free-lance, working for different managements, and he broke the rule only in one or two most exception cases. He has examined hundreds of plays during the last few years, with a view to his own manager putting them on with himself as the star, and he has turned them down in their hundreds, sometimes with regret, but always with wisdom. He 'knows.' He knows with as much certainty as there is in this uncertain world whether a play is a George Arliss play. Since he was in a position to choose plays for himself, he has never chosen a failure, though sometimes he has made a mistake about the magnitude of a play's success. He put on Galsworthy's "Old English," for example, hoping that it would see him through a short season in New York, and the thing went on and on for years, and turned out to be the biggest financial triumph he ever touched.

A READER OF MEN.

But he is skilled at sizing up more than plays; he is a reader of men. The friends he has made in his own profession have been genuine friends.

Many years ago, one manager did get the better of George Arliss. That was the famous David Belasco, and the play was "The Darling of the Gods." Arliss has often laughed about it since. David Belasco lived and worked in an aura of mystery, though nobody except Belasco ever knew why. One day when Arliss was appearing with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, one of Belasco's mysterious messengers appeared at the stage door and whispered to him that Mr. Belasco would like to see him. After the show he was conducted with a great air of secrecy into Belasco's present. "I found nothing mysterious about Mr. Belasco himself—except his waistcoat," said Arliss, when he wrote an account of the interview later, "and after all, if a theatrical manager likes to wear a waistcoat suggestive of higher things, that is his affair." David Belasco offered him a part in a new play; Arliss said he would like to think it over and was silently conducted back into the great world. Next day there was the same dark air of suspense when Arliss was again led by one of the brotherhood into Mr. Belasco's presence.

"It was obvious that he had never moved since I left him," runs the Arliss version of the incident. "He looked as though he had waited patiently and silently, perhaps without food or water, for my return! He at once became animated, walking rapidly to and fro. When he did stand still for a moment he seemed to have to steady himself by hanging on to a handful of his luxuriant hair—much as ordinary folk seek support from the strap in the tube. He seated himself, and I opened up with my conditions about the part. After listening for a moment he waved a kindly hand, lifted himself by the hair into a standing position, and said: 'Mr. Arliss, here are two contract forms. Take them home, fill in anything you wish, and I will sign.' This I afterwards found to be Mr. Belasco's method—to create a bond of friendship and inspire confidence. Of course it took the wind out of my sails, and I have no doubt I asked for a great deal less than if I had had to fight point after point."

FINEST SCREEN ACTOR.

That engagement in "The Darling of the Gods" was, in a sense, the turnings point in his career. For it was his first part under an American manager, and since that day New York has been his professional home. But it is good to hear that this year Mr. Arliss intends to make a talking film in England. Great as is the renown which he gained by his success on the American stage, it is as nothing compared with the world-wide fame he has achieved by his brilliant performances on the screen. His magnificent representation of "Disraeli" cause him to be proclaimed the finest screen actor of the year, and the film has since been shown in every quarter of the globe, including India, China and Russia. In Cairo audiences of Arabs watched "Disraeli," the dialogue, translated into Arabic, being shown on the side of the screen.

Then followed his triumphs in "The Green Goddess" and John Galsworthy's "Old English," with his unforgettable character-study of the old Liverpool shipowner. In "The Millionaire" and "Alexander Hamilton" George Arliss added still further to his laurels, and the world will await with confident eagerness the release of the film he is to make in London this summer.

Like George Grossmith and Gerald du Maurier, George Arliss might have been a successful writer. These three actors handle a pen with the skill of a born journalist. Some years ago Arliss wrote a book called "On the Stage," which contains among other things a lot of good advice for young actors, but the most notable chapter in it is one where he lets his memory drift among his early days in London. With delightful gusto he describes that extraordinarily respectable place, Museum Street, Bloomsbury, in the 'eighties, and the many quaint characters who lived there.

LITERARY BOHEMIANS.

When his mother wanted to get rid of her children she sent them to the British Museum. He knew the smell of the Museum, he says, almost before he could walk. "If a sudden cyclone should carry us away," he adds, "and drop us through the dome of the British Museum, and I should hear the people around me say, 'Where are we?—with my first sniff of consciousness, before I opened my eyes, I should say, 'Friends, we are safe. This is the Museum.' I should know it by the smell—not a bad smell, but very museumy, and quite British."

His father was called "The Duke of Bloomsbury," because he dressed so well, always wore a monocle, and had the air of one who never did any work. He had inherited the old family printing business, and was a man of real ability, with hosts of friends. Friendship, indeed, meant more to him than commerce, and he actually launched three successful papers, but lacked the staying power to build them up into valuable properties. People of all professions would drift into his printing office for a chat, and one of the most striking figures in the eyes of the young George Arliss was that of a dark dashing fellow in a cloak; this was Maurice Barrymore, father of the famous Barrymore family.

Mr. Arliss, senior, was an excellent talker and loved the society of the literary Bohemians who spent their days in the Museum Reading Room. There was then a group of them—old impecunious cronies—who met regularly in the Museum Tavern. Many among them were men of fine education, but they had either failed to make good or had supped back into the shallows of what used to be called Grub Street. When they were not earning their meagre penny a line on odd jobs, they were discussing life and letters over a tankard, and confidently predicting for themselves a future that would one day be bright. Meantime, it was mostly on the generous-hearted "Duke" that they relied to supply immediate needs. Young

(Continued from Page 10.)

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

CENTRAL ORGANISATION SECURES FUTURE OF FILM ART AND INDUSTRY

Few, very few, of the ardent theatre reformers in India recognise the position the theatre in India occupies compared with the position of the theatre in the West. This is not the subject for an idle debate. The theatre in India will not exist and will not be permitted to exist if it is unable to locate and decide its position in the international world of the theatre.

* * *

Probably, the Indian stage, encumbered as it has been with many of the mid-victorian conventions and fantasies, will continue for a long time its undisturbed career. It has nearly failed to respond to the higher aspirations of the times. And, it has exercised little or no influence on the younger and more vigorous, more vital, career of the screen. The relation and mutual influence of the stage and the screen in the West have not been yet as carefully examined as they ought to have been. They have been, nevertheless, not less effective than apparent.

* * *

One can easily imagine, if not actually measure, the high national average of dramatic talents in Germany in Italy, in Russia, in Great Britain where, as the correspondent of the "New York Times" suggests in his article published elsewhere, the British Board of Film censors was appointed primarily to protect the interests of the screen industry" and even in Australia where the State directly and indirectly assists the theatre arts and industry. France with the international status of Paris as an artistic centre has, naturally, and if one could say so, automatically acquired its high national average of dramatic talents.

* * *

But even France could no longer afford to cultivate a placid, passive, self-complacent outlook in the theatreland. The recent resignation of M. Rouche, the director of the Opera has brought to the fore-front the question of the state subsidies of the theatres and opera houses in France. It should be thus more than evident that when we speak, write and discuss of the future of the theatre in India we are speaking of those whose national average of dramatic talents remains unsustained by international culture contracts, unsidises the Opera-Comique and two theatres, the Comedie-Francaise and the Odeon. It would, however, be quite wrong to suppose that if France possesses the oldest and most famous national theatres, she spends the largest sums on supporting them. In Germany, in Italy, and even in Australia, the Central Government does far more for opera, and many of the individual States, as well as the municipalities, generously subsidise drama as well. The City of Paris have only this very year decided to follow the example of so many German towns, but to an almost absurdly modest degree, for the sum voted to the Opera is only £6,000, and there is no definite undertaking that it will be renewed. However, it is not all a matter of subsidy. All the theatres in Paris are very heavily taxed—partly by the State, which put a special tax on tickets during the war, and has never taken it off, and partly by the local authorities, for the Droit des Pauvres, also a tax on the price of the tickets, virtually saddles the theatres and other public entertainments with the whole support of poor relief and hospitals. No doubt the tax is added to the sum charged to the public, but it is a special tax none the less, and it is obviously inequitable that the people who frequent entertainments should alone support these public services.—"Observer."

developed by progressive art tendencies and unsubsidised by directive state enterprise.

* * *

The derelict Indian stage will not perhaps see for a long time yet the necessity for adjusting its shape and contents for modern needs. But the Indian film industry cannot any longer cultivate the antique and obscurantist attitude.

* * *

The future of the Indian screen industry is very definitely, and very clearly threatened. And, unless those who directly or indirectly influence its destiny are completely wide-awake to the necessities and magnitude of the present critical situation in the Indian screen industry, its future will soon be irrevocably endangered.

* * *

It is true that the screen industry, as it exists, cannot for the moment obtain the subsides or the quota by which, say, Elstree fights Hollywood. But there is certainly urgent need and more than ample scope for those who aspire to elevate the average of the nation's dramatic talents by systematic and sustained international cultural contracts and by the progressive development of the nation's artistic talents.

* * *

The public meeting called this evening for the organisation of a central organisation that could provide technical knowledge and reliable information to the screen world in India should therefore be considered not only opportune but vitally essential as well for securing and safeguarding the future of screen art and industry. It should therefore, receive the wholehearted support of every one of those interested in the advancement of the theatre in India.

* * *

The screen is an entirely modern medium of expression. It is evolved to meet the demands of a modern world. Consequently, its future must be built up and safeguarded with modern methods of organisation as well as with the modern technique of production It would perhaps be premature to outline or suggest the course of action and assistance which the projected central organisation might take. But it is safe to conjecture that it will leave no phase of screen art and industry unexamined, unstudied or neglected.

France Demands Subsidy

For Saving Opera Crisis

The whole question of the State subsidy of theatres and opera houses in France is raised by the resignation of M. Rouche, the director of the Opera. It is only because the fortune of his wife—derived from the Piver perfumery firm—makes M. Rouche a rich man that he has been able to remain at his post for the eighteen and a half years during which he has held it, for he declares that it has cost him nearly £150,000 out of his own pocket, and there is no question that the Opera will have to be closed unless he can be persuaded to continue, for no one else would take the job under present conditions. The Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has announced that he intends to keep the Opera open, even if M. Rouche holds to his intention of retiring at the end of this month; but, as M. George Ricou, who resigned the directorship of the Opera-Comique for similar reasons ten months ago, has just pointed out, he can only do so by allowing the staff to try to make the best of the subvention on a co-operative basis, and this is an expedient that can only have a very short life. The Opera will have to be closed unless the Government will give M. Rouche the money for which he asks, which is an addition of £30,000 to the annual subsidy of £58.000, and an immediate outlay of £120,000 on improvements.

CITY OF THE OPERA.

These may seem to be enormous figures, especially when it is remembered that the State also sub-

Love With A Knife

A new way of winning the girl you love is demonstrated by Lew Ayres in "The Impatient Maiden." It is done by removing the maiden's appendix! If she should be at all "impatient" this will cure her. The maiden in the story, as a matter of fact is a model of patience (which doubtless accounts for the title). She is willing to wait until her doctor lover completes his surgical training, but he is determined that it shall be immediate marriage or nothing. Then her appendix becomes dangerous he operates on her, and love does the rest.—"Film Weekly".

Original Romance

It is certainly an original romance although the entertainment value of an operation for appendicitis is questionable. In the American version, I am told the operation was shown in detail with the camera suitably averted. In the English version it is merely suggested. The censors have presumably cut most of it out, and for once I agree with their judgment.

Carl Laemmle Junr., has again shown his originality with "The Impatient Maiden." Universal pictures may not always be world beaters, or artistic masterpieces but they often manage to be different in theme and treatment. Young Carl does not believe in stereotyped formulae, as his record of productions proves.—"Film Weekly."

A Chinese "Boom"

Talkies with a topical Chinese flavour are the latest fashion with Hollywood film producers. The latest additions to the list are "The Bitter Tea of General Yen" and "Washington Merry Go Round" in both of which Hollywood will exploit the War in the Far East for talkie purposes. 'Shanghai Express' now running in London, was the forerunner of the Chinese boom.—"Film Weekly."

Famous Composers Screened

Love stories of famous composers, including Chopin Beethoven, Wagner and Schubert, are to be retold in talkie form by Twickenham Films.—"Film Weekly."

Too Many "Stars"

Incidentally, I don't think there is a word in the English language that is so often misused as "star."

If we are to believe the daily papers every would-be extra who gets within a mile of the studio doors is a "screen star."

When Mrs. Winston Churchill was interviewed the other day, she declared that she "didn't know her daughter was going to become a film star." She was probably more right than she realised. Miss Churchill, who has worked as an extra "for the fun of it" has a long way to go before she gets to the stellar class.—"Picturegoer."

British Censorship Of Films

Its Primary Object

Protection Of Industry

There is a paternalism about the British censorship of films which has surprised nobody except those people who had forgotten that the board of which Edward Shortt, formerly Secretary of State for Home Affairs, is president was appointed primarily to protect the interests of the screen industry. Mr. Shortt and his censorial colleagues, known as the British Board of Film Censors (which title in accordance with the custom in the trade is usually called the B.B.F.C.), have issued their annual report. Preliminary rumors had it that drastic conclusions had been reached by the censors respecting certain tendencies among film producers which were said to have a vicious effect upon cinema audiences. Mr. Shortt does condemn one particular tendency in no measured terms, and in regard to it he indicates that his board will take drastic action, unless the members of the trade whose attention he has called to certain facts themselves undertake to furnish a remedy. He suggests how this can be done, and is, says Earnest Marshall in 'New York Times' apparently satisfied that his paternal recommendations will be taken due notice of by producers and renters.

The benignancy of Mr. Shortt's attitude has, of course, given rise in certain quarters to the ill-natured suggestion that he knows on which side his bread is buttered; but it may well be asked whether Mr. Shortt could reasonably be expected to condemn lock, stock and barrel the machine which grinds out his salary. Mr. Shortt holds a somewhat analogous position to that occupied by Will Hays in the United States. There is one essential difference—his emoluments are not so high.

"Sex" film stories are the main object of the B. B. F. C's attention in the annual report for 1931. "There has been a tendency of late," the report declares, "for the films to become more and more daring, the result, probably, of the large number of stage plays which are now presented on the screen, and of the license which is allowed in current fiction."

"UNPLEASANT ASPECTS"

It will be observed how neatly Mr. Shortt "passes the buck." "Sex films," continues the report, "and others containing various phases of immorality and incidents which tend to bring the institution of marriage into contempt show a marked increase in number. Even when the story in itself is not wholly immoral, there appears to be a desire to stress the unpleasant aspect which is best described as sex appeal with a wealth of detail which is altogether prohibitive for public exhibition. There are some producers who delight to show the female form divine in a state of attractive undress, and during the year their number has appeared to increase. There has been a move in a similar direction so far as men are concerned. The objectionable aspect is the tendency on every conceivable occasion to drag in scenes of undressing, bathroom scenes, and the exhibitions of feminine underclothing which are unnecessary from the point of view of telling the story. They are introduced solely for the purpose of giving the film what is termed in the trade a spicy flavor."

These extracts from the B. B. F.C. report speak for themselves. They certainly require no comment, albeit it has been observed that "those two baggages, the stage play and the novel, are accused of corrupting the chastity of the youngest of all the arts." This section of the report concludes with an expression of satisfaction over the prospective likelihood of a diminution in the production of films which come within this category.

It is interesting to note that in the cases where the B. B. F. C. has during the past year banned films from exhibition the reasons are given as follows:

The materialized figure of our Saviour.

Blasphemy and comic treatment of religious subjects.

Travesty of religious rites.

The institution of marriage treated with contempt.

Death treated with vulgar flippancy.

Gross and brutal travesty of prison life.

Hospital scenes treated with vulgar levity.

Physiological enormities.

Suggestive theme . . acted throughout by children.

Unrelieved sordid themes.

Prolonged and gross brutality and bloodshed.

Scenes in and connected with houses of ill-repute.

Lives of throughly immoral men and women.

Collusive divorce.

Stories in which the criminal element is predominant.

Equivocal and objectionable bedroom scenes.

Habitual youthful depravity.

Habitual immortality.

Offensive political propaganda.

Gross and objectionable dialogue.

Thirty-four pictures offending in one or other of the foregoing respects have been banned during the twelve months covered by the report; and in 284 other instances exception was taken to details by the censors. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that out of a total of five and a half million feet of celluloid examined by Mr. Shortt and his colleagues, exception was taken to less than 150,000 feet, which, taken by long and large, is a very small proportion, a fact which reflects no little credit on the film production industry, which has borne the brunt of so many charges.

Mr. Shortt is highly commended by one of the organs which seek to voice the considered opinon of the film industry. He is described as "trying to save the producers in spite of themselves," for it is generally admitted that the attempt to introduce a "spicy flavor" into pictures is calculated to injure the popularity of the cinema with the family party. In regard to another point which is often advanced by the enemies of the cinema—its supposed corruptive influence upon young minds—an illuminative inquiry has just been closed by the London County Council, which had over 20,000 children aged between 3 and 14 questioned by elementary school teachers. Nearly 9 per cent of these children attended a cinema twice a week, and over 30 per cent. went once a week.

Another 48 per cent went at irregular intervals and 13 1/2 per cent did not go to the films at all. Altogether 63 per cent of children under 15 years of age attended cinemas. Lieut. Col Sir Cecil Levita, who is a member of the London County Council and chairman of a consultative committee on film censorship appointed by the Home Office, summed up the results of the investigation as follows: The morally questionable element in films is ignored by children of elementary school age, but this might not follow with children between 14 and 16. Younger children imitate at play what they have seen on the films, but no serious result due to such play has ever been traced.

CHILDREN AND FILMS.

One distinct evil was that some children were frightened by certain films. But there was no doubt that from an educational point of view the minds of some children were definitely quickened. The general conclusion was that films were definitely not harmful to children. Sir Cecil Levita holds the opinion that the present British system of censorship is stronger and more independent than any State censorship could be and he views with scorn the attempts of local authorities to out-censor the censorship. A deputation from a Kentish borough just outside London which considers the B. B. F. C., to be altogether unreliable called upon Sir Cecil the other day and listened to his arguments and went away and appointed a censorship committee of its own. This body includes no less than eleven local organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Free Church Council, the Girl Guides, the National Citizens' Union, the Mothers' Union and the Educational Welfare Department of the South Surburban Cooperative Society.

In a footnote to its report, the B.B.F.C., states that from the increased numbers of scenarios which have been submitted to the board there can be little doubt that "the output of British studios will be considerably larger in the near future than has been the case for many years." Within recent weeks this increased output has not developed; and despite the requests of activities in the studios, there is at the time of writing practically nothing worth while chronicling in the way of new British production. It is true that two or three pictures have been put in the bills of London cinemas but none of them has set the Thames on fire.

SEE
KASHMIR
Visit
SRINAGAR-GOOLMARG ETC.
JOIN
JEENA'S
EXCURSION PARTY
Leaves 10th May 1932
Returns 7th June 1932
Rs. 550 with Motor Car
Rs. 500 with Motor Bus.
(Includes Second Class Rail, Hotel, House-Boats & Motor Conveyances to and fro Hill & Sightseeing)
REGISTRATIONS CLOSE ON 25/4/32
For Reservations Apply:—
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT.
Gresham Bldg., 45, Esplanade Road, ***BOMBAY***

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
READY MONEY ALWAYS ! ! !
FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS
From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months.
FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.
From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.
FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.
From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.
FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.
By cashing your 3 YEAR'S CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4 1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.
These and many more are the services offered by:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

For the Finest Darjeeling And Assam Teas
Darjeeling Tea Co.,
30/1 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

INDIA'S FINEST CELLULOID ARTICLES
Fancy Soap Cases, Hair Clips and Pins, Knitting Rods, Tongue Cleaners, Shoe Horns and various other Novelties.
Manufactured by—
THE CALCUTTA CELLULOID WORKS,
BALLYGUNJ, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents for India Burma and Ceylon.
Messrs. SANYAL & CO., 14|2, Old China Bazaar Street, Calcutta.
Bombay Agents:—THE BENGA L NATIONAL STORES,
Ismail Buildings, Sutarchawl Bombay No. 2.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocel-Specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as Stamps

PRICE OF AMERICAN COTTON

Not Gone Below 5 Cents In New York During Last 133 Year

BOMBAY, April 9.

The following extract from Messrs. Langley & Co.'s Weekly market report will be found interesting.

Meanwhile cotton is still around six cents. It is difficult to estimate the precise significance of price levels but not once during the last 133 years has the price of Middling Upland spot cotton in New York broken five cents. From 1799 to 1824 the average of yearly low points was 16 cents. From 1825 to 1833 it was just over 8¼ cents. There followed 1834 and 1835 each of which years had a low point of 12½ cents and then a period of 25 years during which the average (of lows) was 8.16. The low of 1861 was 20 cents and the average of the low points from 1862 to 1866 was 47 cents. This period included the American Civil War when the record high point of 190 cents was recorded in 1864. The crop that year was under 300,000 bales and it followed a crop of under half a million bales. From 1867 to 1882 the average of low points was 13.88 and from 1883 to 1905 7.77 cents. The period 1906 to 1913 had an average lows of 10¼ cents, 1914 7¼ cents, 1915 9.20 and 1916 13.35. The lows from 1917 to 1919 averaged 25 cents the slump of 1920 registered 10.85, but there was a yearly rise to 23½ cents in 1923. Since then the low of each year has declined with the exceptions of 1927 and 1928 until 1930 registered 8¼ cents. The cent. figure of the present quotation is now six and we repeat that for 133 years it has never broken five. The pessimists will probably suggest that it never had a better opportunity of doing so than now. Yet only twice 1799 has Middling Upland spot in New York even touched 5 cents—once in 1841 and again in 1844—and only seven times has it been under 6 cents.

There is quite definitely a significance in price levels but at the moment it is submerged in the worldwide loss of confidence resulting from the financial tangle. American cotton is cheap. It will recover just so soon as the financial position provides a foundation which ceases to show omnious signs of cracking.

In Bombay the most notable event of the week has been the opening of trading in Broach July/August. At the end of the first day's trading the contract closed at the rate at which April/May had opened. In practical took the place of the old April./May Contract, effect the July/August contract the latter, and with it cotton, being relegated to seven rupees discount. During the last few days, however, the Bombay market has resisted further pressure from America and the narrowing of the straddle has offset the slight improvement evident at the beginning of the week. Operators in India are, not unnaturally, attracted by the low price level but not matter what might be thought, written, said or done about the Bombay market it is impossible to get over the fact that he dear parity, so long ruling for Indian cotton, has forced foreign spinners on to American Cotton. When a man has had a good meal he has little immediate interest in any further food which might be offered to him. Japan, to date, having taken more than a million bales of American more than last year is in no immediate need of cotton nourishment. Neither is China whose takings of Americans are approximately three times larger than last year. Sales of Indians have been made during the week to Lancashire where, in spite of a period of mill actively relatively better than in other parts of the world, takings of Americans are only slightly larger than last year, but it is all a question of price and, under the most favourable circumstances export demand can be anticipated only on a retail scale. Meanwhile arrivals are behind last year by 12 lacs but shipments are down by 10 lacs and during the second half of the season arrival statistics principally concern that portion of the crop which is about the same as last year while shipments will be appreciably less than last year. It is, in our opinion, only a question of time before Indian cotton sells at under rather than over a normal parity relative to Americans.

GODREJ'S
COLOGNE WATER
BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY and SATISFY YOURSELF
Stocked by All Leading Chemists in all Sizes.
NOW that the hot weather is approaching, a bottle of GODREJ'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE is not a luxury but a necessity.
For strength and fragrance it is unsurpassed, for antiseptic properties against disease bearing germs it is unparalleled, whilst in the sick-room it is indispensable.
It opens up pores clogged with dust and city grime, and acts as an anodyne to tired nerves after the day's fatigue.
Manufacturers :—
GODREJ JOSHI & Co. Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS:—
NADIRSHAW PRINTER & Co., Bombay.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

No Demand For Jute Consumers

Messrs. Narayandas Khandelwal and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta, April 7:—

JUTE.

This section was very quiet during the period under review. The commodity market was quiet to Rs. 7|10 for want of enquiry from consuming centres and a heavy deficit the American budget which reflects a financial crisis of grave nature in America, Raw jute market was also quiet at Rs. 32 and recorded a drop of Rs. 2 during the period under review. In sympathy Howrahs dropped to Rs. 31|8 which was Re. 1 lower than the highest touched during the week. Kamarhattys also receded to Rs. 317 and fluctuated within narrow limits. Other bigger demonitions were quiet in the absence of any enquiry. Albions after a long time changed hands at Rs. 232, Barnagores dropped to Rs. 102, Cheviots were unchanged at Rs. 191, Kankinarrahs were placed at Rs. 306. While Northbrooks were dealt at Rs. 45|4. Most of the dealings were confined to small lots only. Alexandras came to business at Rs. 160, Ballys at Rs. 111, Fort Glosters at Rs. 397, Kinnisons at Rs. 547 and Reliances at Rs. 56 which were well supported round this price. Nationals dropped to Rs. 16|4 Clives were easier at Rs. 18|12.

Nothing definitely has been settled in the negotiations which have been going on for sometime between the President of Indian Jute Mills' Association and the non-associated mills. It will mean a heavy calamity to the trade if voluntary and private negotiations do not bring about a satisfactory solution.

The close was steady on bear covering.

COTTONS.

Only a small turnover resulted in this section without any feature of interest. Bengal-Nazpur (ordy.) were dealt in at Rs. 18|12 "cum" dividend. Kesoram (ordy.) changed hands at Rs. 3|1 and New Victoria (ordy.) at Rs. 1|6.

COALS.

Very little interest was manifested in this section, and the trading as usual was on a restricted scale, without any fresh feature to comment on.

Bengal were marked down further to Rs. 218. Bansdeopur were mentioned at Rs. 5|12, Amalgamated were quoted at Rs. 8|12 and Raneegunj at Rs. 29.

Burrakur (ordinary) were dealt in at Rs. 10 and Union at Rs. 9|4. Among the lower priced stocks Sendra and South Karanpura found buyers at Rs. 4|14 and Rs. 1|4 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There has been no feature of outstanding interest reported in his section. Iron and Steel were quiet at the turnover easier. Bengal Iron were dealt in at Rs. 1|13 and Indian Iron and Steel at Rs. 3|8.

Among the Engineering group, Indian Galvanising kept fairly steady at last level. A small lot of Indian Standard Wagon (ordy.) were marked at Rs. 22|4.

Sugar Shares kept steady although the volume of business was limited, Carew and Co., were quoted at Rs. 13|10, Cawnpore (ordy.) at Rs. 23|8, Champaran at Rs. 21|4. New Savan at Rs. 13|10, Ryam at Rs. 28|4 and Samastipur at Rs. 14|4.

Among other sections, Benares Electrics accounted for a dealt at Rs. 7|8 Bengal Telephone (ordy.) at Rs. 9. Hooghly Flours were mentioned at Rs. 11|12 and Madan Theatres at Rs. 1|10.

BANKS AND RAILWAYS.

Imperial Banks fully paid up issues were marked down further to Rs. 997|8 while Contributories may be placed at Rs. 232. No business was reported in other Banks' shares.

There are several buyers for Darjeeling-Himalayan 5 per cent. preference Shares at Rs. 77 while Hosharpur-Doab were taken off the market at Rs. 62.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

This section, on the whole kept steady although trading was on a comparatively smaller scale.

3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper are now quoted at Rs. 60|14, 4 per cent. Loan (1960|70) at Rs. 68|2, 5 per cent. Loan (1945|55) at Rs. 98|14 and 4-1|2 per cent. (1955|60, at Rs. 78|8.

Among the short-dated issues 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 are quoted at par 1935's at Rs. 97, 1933|33's at Rs. 100|2.

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 6 per cent. with the percentage at 16.52 as against 13.28 the week before.

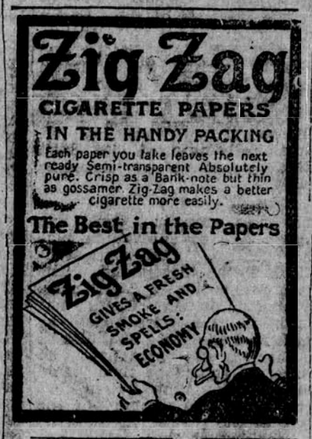
TEAS.

Dull conditions have obtained in this section, and the business was again on a very limited scale. East India were marked at Rs. 9|4, Hantapara 201|8, Poobanz at Rs. 17, Sungura at Rs. 8|8, Teesta Valley at Rs. 23 and Tumsong at Rs. 18. The last two are "cum" dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

Name of Companies	Amount per share. Rs.
Bridge and Roof Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Okayati Tea Co., Ltd	45
Belgachi Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Gielle Tea Co. (Ord.)	1
Pussimbong Tea Co., Ld.	Nil.
Teesta Valley Tea Co.	2
Tumsong Tea Co. (Ordy.)	1|8
Tumsong Tea Co. (Pref.)	7
Balacherra Tea Co. (Ordy.)	Nil.
Baradighi Tea Co.	Nil.
Central Cachar Tea	Nil.
Chandypore Tea Co.	Nil.
Kalinaggar and Khoreel Tea	Nil
Rydak Tea Syndicate, Ltd.	Nil.
Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.	10
Calcutta Ice Assen.	-|4|-
Margarett's Hope Tea	Nil.
Ranicherra Tea	Nil.
Roopacherra Tea	Nil.
Sungma Tea Co.	Nil
Titabar Tea Co.	Nil.
Tyroon Tea Co.	Nil.
Huldibari Tea Assen.	Nil.
Sonai River Tea Assen.	Nil.
Huldibari Tea Assen	Nil.
Sonal River Tea Assen.	Nil.
Darjeeling Tea and Chincho-na Tea Assen.	10
Namburnadi Tea Co.	Nil.
New Samanbagh Tea	Nil.
Rajnagar Tea Co.	Nil.

12 RUBBER STAMPS.
Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS of ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER:
GENUINE RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co.,
133, Canning Street, Calcutta.


Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

Why You Must Remain Gloomy, See What The World Says:----
Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.
Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.
Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.
My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.
A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.
1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."
2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."
"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.
"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly."—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.
AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

For comfortable and easy bowel movement to those who are suffering from chronic constipation and attendant troubles—
PARAGOL
is prescribed with utmost confidence. It is an emulsion of purest paraffin oil and agar-agar.
PARAGOL
can be taken as it is, mixed with water or any semi-solid food. There is nothing disagreeable in it.
Bombay Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.,
CALCUTTA.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

INDIAN CALENDAR.

Hindu—Chaitra Sud 8, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 10, 1301.
Muslim Zilhij 7, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
Hightide: 4-32, 18-34.
Lowtide: 10-59.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Ramnavami: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of March 31, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY.

S.S. "Maloja" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY.

Bakri Id.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 Noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 6-30 p.m.: Items of Interest; 9-10 P.M. News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing, and Bombay current Rates; 9-20 p.m.: Classical and Light Music by Prof. Narayanarao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker.

BENGAL CLUB.—The President and members of the Bengal Club will celebrate the Bengali New Year (1st Baisak) and the anniversary of the Club to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

FREE DISPENSARY:—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 9th instant was 232; of these 162 were male and 70 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th inst.

MARWADI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL:—The anniversary and prize distribution of this School will be celebrated at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association's Hall, 342 Kalbadevi Road, under the presidency of Seth Nandlalji Banka (Bhagwandasji Netram).

TO PROTEST AGAINST GOVT.'S EXCISE POLICY.

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of Mujlis Ahrar Islam, Bombay, on the 16th inst. at 9 p.m. at Kamatipura 8th Lane to protest against the Excise policy of Government with special reference to wine shops in Kamatipura and Sankali Streets. Haji Hafiz Mohd. Yunus will preside.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.—His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will pay His Pastoral visit to this Church at Jacob Circle tomorrow at 7-30 a.m. After blessing the people, he will say Mass, pray for the dead, and then administer the sacrament of Confirmation.

RAM JAYANTI MOHOTSWA.—Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held in the Brahma Nivas to-morrow (Friday) at 8-45 p.m. when Sheth Madhowlal Makanji Bhat will preside.

Mrs. Velabai Dwarkadas Gordhandas and Miss Gangaben Nagindass Duriabhdas will deliver lectures on "Ram Charitra" and also Bhagwat Gita.

The annual examination result also will be declared. All are invited to attend the function and help this Institution by contributing some amount to the Fund and be members of this Sanstha.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

A public meeting of all interested in the development of Indian Film Industry will be held under the presidentship of Mr. K. H. Vakil at 5-15 p.m. to-day at Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. In this meeting it is proposed to discuss the formation of a central organisation for the promotion of the Film Industry by means of various activities which can be arranged under its auspices. Among others, the following gentlemen are going to address the meeting:—Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, and Mr C.E. Noble.

Indian Catholic EXHIBITION
Brilliant display of
Silks, Sarees, Pottery, and Handcrafts, Leatherware.
All SWADESHI
EXHIBITION OPEN 4—9 P.M. DAILY.
Admission 2 Annas.

STOP PRESS

FIRE HAVOC IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

A fire broke out this evening in a field outside the city, as a result of which about half a dozen huts were reduced to ashes and a two-year old baby died. Its mother was seriously injured, while trying to rescue it.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 13.

Eighteen persons were arrested to-day in connection with the picketing of the Imperial Bank, the Currency Office, the Post Office and also liquor shops which was carried out as part of the programme in celebration of the first day of the "National Week."—A. P.

LORD CRAIGOVAN'S INTERVIEW

LONDON, April 13.

"There is no difference in the point of view between two Governments." This statement was issued after Lord Craigovans' interview with Mr. Thomas and Sir Herbert Samuel. Lord Craigovan afterwards discussed administrative matter with Sir Henry Betterton. He will return to Ireland to-morrow night, and it is expected he will make an early statement in Ulster Parliament.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SPECIAL TRIBUNAL APPOINTED.

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the appointment of a Special Tribunal with Mr. R. C. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur, as President for the trial under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of Surendra Kumar Kar, Manoranjan Bhattacharjee, Santosh Dutta, Ramchandra Das Saha and Subal Chandra Roy Karmakar (the first two of Faridpur and the last two of Dacca districts) in connection, it is believed with armed dacoities in East Bengal.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 13

Following are the final acceptances for the City and Suburban Handicp to be run on 20th April:

Link Boy 9 stones 7 lbs.
Pommame 8/13
The Pen 8/8
Vamos 8/6
Prince Paradise 8/4
Cold Stream 8/3
Venturer 8/2
Polveraja 8/1
Tippets 8/1
Unlikely 8/1
Anthurium 7/13
Wild Son 7/10
Light O'Love 7/9
Flange 7/8
Apperley 7/7
Clogheen 7/4
Bread Crumb 6/12
Sprint 6/7.

—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKES TO FOLLOW?

LONDON, April 13.

Days of anxiety are ahead for South America, according to messages from Reuter's correspondents throughout the Continent. Professor Marrer, Argentine volcanic expert, predicts that volcanic eruptions will be followed by serious earthquakes within a fortnight. Thus the sorely tried inhabitants now enjoying temporary relief through the decreased intensity of volcanic showers, will know no real peace till this period has passed.

Aviators attempted to make observations on Monday but were forced to return, reporting, "Visibility nil", but Chilean flying officers who returned yesterday reported gradual quietening of Quizapu, the most dangerous volcano on the Chilean side. They said that there were ash sowers mainly on the Argentine border and especially in Mendoza. Thousands of vineyards have been drowned in dust, and 10,000 inhabitants of Malargue from where urgent S.O.S. was sent for oxygen cylinders are not yet out of danger. Rescuers who attempted to reach them have been driven back by fumes. Plans are being made to evacuate the whole of thee 80 000 inhabitants of Mendoza Province if necessary, but it appears that volcanic activity has now died down.—Reuter's Special.

GIRGAUM "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

CHOWPATTY FLAG SALUTATION AND ITS SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward and four other volunteers were arrested at Chowpatty on Wednesday morning, following a flag salutation ceremony. The function was held to observe the last day of the "National Week" in Bombay.

The volunteers, headed by the "Dictator," marched to Chowpaty sands at 8 a.m., and collected a large crowd around them. Inspector Forster, of the Gamdevi police station, appeared on the scene with a posse of constables, and arrested all the five men. They were then marched to the Gamdevi police lock-up.

HARTAL IN THE CITY

Eight Arrests Made

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Chemists' shops in Dawa Bazar, Princess Street were closed to-day. A shop-keeper who evidently did not wish to go against the Police Commissioner's ban on hartals closed his shop and put up a board: "Shop closed today for religious purpose."

Leaflets were broadcast throughout the city asking the people to observe the "Jalianwalla Baug Day".

The Jallianwalla Bagh shooting by General Dyer occurred on April 13, 1919. There was a general hartal in the city.

The Bombay C.I.D. arrested this morning a young Hindu believed to be an active Congress worker under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

PROCESSION.

A procession which started from Chowpatty at the termination of a flag salutation ceremony this morning was broken up by the Maharbavdi Police on Girgaon Back Road. The leader was put under arrest.

The total number of arrests in the city was eight.

A RUPEE A DAY.

A Bulletin Seller's Income

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

That he was earning an income of more than a rupee per day by selling "Congress Bulletins" was the statement made by a Gujarati youth who was charged before Mr. L. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, to-day, with selling unauthorised news sheets. The accused was arrested at Bhuleshwar last night.

Pleading guilty to the charge the accused stated that he was formerly employed in the Mulji Jetha Market and was drawing a salary of Rs. 100 per month. He was unemployed for some time past and had to support himself somehow. By selling "Congress Bulletins" he was able to earn at least a rupee per day and thus maintain himself.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two persons were convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day for distributing unauthorised newsheets. The accused were arrested for selling copies of the "Congress Bulletins" and were sentenced to five months rigorous imprisonment each.

MAHATMA AND HOARE

No Exchange Of Letters

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The report published in a local newspaper that "important correspondence" was recently exchanged between Sir Samuel Hoare and Mahatma Gandhi is according to official circles, absolutely incorrect.

It is definitely stated in these circles that since the removal of Mahatma Gandhi to Yerrowda jail, there has been no exchange of letters on political matters between the Congress Dictator and the Secretary of State, nor has any official of the Government of India interviewed him in this connection.

Even some of the friends of the Mahatma, now in Bombay, state that the report in question is without foundation.

STOCK EXCHANGE

To Work Three Days In The Week

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Members of the Bombay Stock Exchange came to a definite conclusion on Wednesday at their adjourned meeting in regard to the opening of the exchange in future.

It will be recalled that the closing of the exchange indefinitely was a subject of correspondence recently between the Government and the Committee of the Stock Exchange. On Wednesday a full-dress debate took place on the matter. While some of the members were in favour of closing it indefinitely till better times came, a section of them were in favour of opening the exchange for six days in the week as usual.

After a heated debate, a "via media" was discovered and it was unanimously resolved to open the exchange any three days in the week. The resolution will come into force from Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. Steammer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant and is due to arrive here on Friday night the 15th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Hawe Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 10th instant and is due to arrive on April 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

South Indian G. C. Society

(From A Correspondent.)

A special meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Credit Society was held on Sunday last in the Napoo Hall, Matunga. Mr. A. K. Satgopan was elected to the chair and an item on the agenda, the election of 19 office-bearers, was successfully gone through, the apprehension in some quarters that no members from the retiring managing committee would be forthcoming to take office, proving unfounded.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, April 13.

Previous Closing Rate	6.18
To-day's Opening Rate	6.23
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.18
Difference	Unchanged.

Broach expected 186.
Broach J.-Aug. 194.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

MAY.

Liverpool, April 13.

Previous Closing Rate	4.52
To-day's Opening Rate	4.56
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.66
Difference	+.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 13.

Silver Ready	16-5/8
Lower	—3 annas
Silver Forward	16-11/16.
Lower	—3 annas.

Market—America and China sell.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, April 13.

Market closed.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 13.

Previous Closing	3.79-3/4
To-day's Closing	3.78-1/4

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 13.

Previous Closing	3.79-7/8
To-day's Opening	3.79
To-day's Closing	378-1/2

OLD MAN DRAGGED & KILLED

Motor Accident On Queen's Road

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A fatal motor accident which occurred this afternoon on Queen's Road near Radio Club resulted in the instantaneous death of Mulchand Harkisandas, a 60-year-old Hindu clerk, employed in the Indian Engineering Company.

It appears that a private motor car No. Bom. X 8191, belonging to the Sharda Film Company, with an expired license driven by Jiva Hari, was passing along Queen's Road, when the deceased attempted to cross the road. He was knocked down and dragged to a distance of 43 feet. He succumbed to the injuries on the spot.

There were no occupants in the car except the driver who has been arrested. It is reported that the brakes of the car were out of order.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY

Four-year-old Girl Killed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Coroner held an inquest today on the body of Nangauri, a 4-year-old Hindu girl, who died as a result of motor lorry accident on Monday at the west foot of the Elphinstone Bridge.

An eye-witness stated that the motor lorry came from the direction of Poibwadi. It was going fast and was on the wrong side. The driver had made no attempt to stop it.

Another eye-witness said that the lorry was going very fast. The driver did not blow the horn. Witness shouted to stop it, without success. The left mudguard knocked down the girl and a wheel went over the leg of the deceased.

The Jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by shock following severe injuries. The jurors opined that Parshram Mangiram was driving the lorry in a rash and negligent manner.

NO TRACE OF MURDERERS

An Open Verdict Again

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay police have failed for the second time in the course of a fortnight to bring to book the persons responsible for the murder of Nawab Nuruddin alias Sayya, a peon in the Customs Preventive Department, in the early hours of the morning of March 29 last.

It appears that on the day of murder about 3 a.m. a party of 10 to 12 Pathans came from the direction of Carnac Road, and started throwing stones at the hut of the deceased from the junction of Kurla Street and Frere Road. Sayya came out from the hut shouting: "I am killed." As he had sustained several injuries, he dropped down on the ground. He was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the following day about 2-45 p.m.

At the Coroner's Court to-day the Jury returned a verdict of death due to facture of the base of the skull and other injuries. The jurors opined that Sayya was murderously attacked in his hut at Frere Road by some Pathan dock labourers, who mistook the deceased for a striker. The murderers could not be traced.

SERGEANT ACQUITTED

Alleged Assault In Court-room

Bombay, Wednesday.

Mr. J. Bhumgara, and Mr. S. A. Kayum, now undergoing imprisonment being convicted under the Ordinance, were taken to-day before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate in jail clothes to give evidence in the cases in which they had charged Sergeant Cairns of the City Police with assualt and causing hurt.

Mr. Bhumgara, in the course of his information stated that he was assaulted by the accused when he was taken out of the court-room of the Presidency Magistrate, third court on February 1. The accused according to him held him by his throat and crossed his neck which nearly suffocated him.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had removed the complainant from the court room on the Magistrate's orders.

The Magistrate held that the complainant made contradictory statements and acquitted the accused.

S. A. Kayum, in his complaint stated that the accused pulled his beard and pressed his throat while he was taken out of the court-room.

The accused denied having done so, and the Magistrate discharged him.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WHICH IS HIGHER, THE CALL OF GRATITUDE, OR THE CALL OF LOVE?
RAMON NOVARRO
IN THE ROMANCE OF THE EAST AND THE WEST
SON of INDIA
DON'T MISS IT!

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY in
M. G. M.'s Drama with Dialogue By P. G. WODEHOUSE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
—BENEFIT SHOW ON FRIDAY NIGHT—
The Entire Proceeds of the 10 P.M. Show on Friday will go to the Hospital Maintenance Fund
LADY SYKES WILL PRESIDE

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Bombay Customs Extended

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To-day's game in the Aga Khan Tournament provided more interest and excitement than it was expected to do, and though the result was never in doubt the game was anything but a rest billet for the Customs.

The Poona side shaped well from the beginning and were determined to extend the Customs. The first goal came from the Customs through Feroze Khan, in the 10th minute. Ten minutes later amidst great applause Furtado equalised through Furtado. At the interval they were one all.

The Customs opened determinedly after the change-over and it semed only to be a question of time before they scored. But the Poona defence was firm and it was only after 20 minutes' strenuous work that they got one up through Pinto. A minute before time Milne widened the margin.

Line-ups:—

Bombay Customs:—Cowton; Abreo and Aslan; Brewin, Dique and Kher Singh; Afzal; Milne; Feroze Khan; Pinto and Jagat Singh.

Poona Rangers:—Basharat Ali; Jameson and Suleman; Cazalet; Massey and Saldanha; MacIntyre, Furtado; James; G. Brewin and R. Brewin.

Umpires:—Lees and D'Souza.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS 3 goals.
POONA RANGERS 1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Manavadar Scouts vs. Calcutta Customs (Friendly).
5-30 p.m. B.B. &/C.I. Ry. vs. Bombay Gymkhana "A".

FOR GENERAL STRIKE

B. B. & C. I. R. Workers' Unanimous Vote

A meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Workers was held on Wednesday evening near Madhav Bhuvan, opposite the Railway Workshop at Parel to take the ballot.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Jaishanker M. Bhatt who explained to the workers the necessity of a General Strike on the Railways.

Mr. V. B. Karnik dwelt upon the present condition of the workers all over the world, how the capitalists class was making a deliberate attack on the living standard of the workers and how it was urgently necessary for the working class as a whole to organise itself and to give a determined fight to the capitalist class. He then explained the arrangement about the ballot and requested the workers to express their mind on the question of the General Strike.

The ballot then began and it continued for about an hour. On the count being taken it was found that there was not a single vote against the strike and that the workers had voted unanimously for the strike.

The result was therefore declared in favour of General Strike.

PATHE CINEMA.
The Coolest Theatre in Town.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
3-30, 6-30 & 10.
FLORENZ ZIEGFELD & SAMUEL GOLDWYN
PRESENT
EDDIE CANTOR
in
WHOOPEE
WHOOPEE
WHOOPEE
The greatest picture of all time.
Glittering, Colourful, melodic, dramatic, spectacular and stupendous screen triumph that marks a new entertainment altitude in the swift, super-dynamic history of the sound screen.
ALL TECHNICOLOUR
A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
You don't know what a good time is until you have seen this hilarious splurge into comedicna with the kings and queens of good cheer riding high wide and handsome to the merriest capers ever seen on the stage or screen.
Flo Ziegfeld, genius of the theatre, and Samuel Goldwyn, genius of the screen, have combined to make the supreme comedy triumph of the year.
DAZZLING! DARING! DELIGHTFUL!!
That's
WHOOPEE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
contains full and exclusive picture of
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Book your seats early at Roses or the Theatre—Phone No. 41561.

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Rs. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932

"BLACK AND TAN?"

When Sir John Anderson's appointment to the Governorship of Bengal was announced there was much misgiving in this country about his fitness for the post as it was feared that his close connection with the repressive policy and the "Black and Tan" regime in Ireland would not make him a suitable Governor, at a time when qualities of statesmanship more than administration are required to restore peace and tranquillity in Bengal. From the reply he gave to the Marwari Association's address it would seem that Sir John is not much of a believer in a policy of conciliation. He was unable to agree, he said, "that Government should content itself with what you term 'conciliation',—no matter how its overtures are received, and take no stronger action to protect itself and the public."

WHERE IS CONCILIATION?

We ask him whether there has been the least sign of a policy of conciliation on the part of the Government, except the discredited and now almost forgotten Round Table Conference, from which the greatest and the most influential political party in India has already seceded. Except for those peripatetic R. T. C. Committees which are going up and down the country, at an enormous cost to the people, when India is on the brink of bankruptcy, there is no sign visible on the horizon of this conciliation of the existence of which he speaks. We have no doubt ourselves that the country and the Congress would have adopted a different attitude altogether if the Government had shown themselves genuinely anxious for conciliation. It is curious as well as pitiful, that such an experienced administrator as Sir John Anderson should only be able to repeat the worn-out tags of the Secretariat, in answer to an appeal from a decidedly loyal body for a change in the mental outlook of the authorities. He has lamentably failed to grasp the inwardness of the Indian situation and has apparently fallen a ready victim to his new surroundings.

WHAT CAME FIRST?

Sir John Anderson proceeded to justify the measures of repression which have been launched by the Government and asked whether, in countries where "ordinary law is wholly inadequate to deal with subversive movements" special measures have not been enacted. He asked them to tell him whether Civil Disobedience came first or the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Emergency Power Ordinances. As far as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendments Act is concerned there is no doubt that it came first. Sir John is sadly out in his history here. But if we are to trace events backwards we must go back still further and enquire why Civil Disobedience came into being. If there had been genuine conciliation there would have been no necessity for Civil Disobedience.

REPRESSION IS OLDER.

Repression in Bengal, as Sir John ought to know is very much older than Civil Disobedience. His mode of argument is merely of the old vicious and circular kind that will never get him or the Government anywhere if it is pursued. Even if he goes no further back than the causes which provoked the present movement, the new Governor will find that repression had made the whole position impossible and the appeal of the Mahatma to the Viceroy to give him an interview to discuss the situation was treated with contempt. It is no good talking as though Civil Disobedience sprang up like a mushroom in the night out of nothing. The attitude adopted by Sir John Anderson is that of a narrow bureaucrat who can never see beyond his nose nor behind his back and thinks there is nothing to consider but the immediate mess of the moment, which is usually the result of his own failure to realise that conciliation and respectful consideration of the people's grievances and claims is of far greater importance than repressive measures.

IRISH METHODS WON'T DO

The fact is that once the Government of Bengal misused their powers, they went on committing blunder after blunder, and now they are faced with an almost impossible situation, though thousands of Indians, men and women, have been arrested and jailed or detained without trial and the elementary rights of the subject have become a by-word. If the Government had used their special powers only to dealing with terrorists, the case against them would not be so grave. But they have been making use of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act against the Civil Disobedience movement which is avowedly non-violent and hundreds of Congressmen have been kept as detenus without any definite charges against them.

THE STERN BUREAUCRAT

In reply to another address the Governor complained that his connection with the Irish regime has been misconstrued in India and said he had co-operated with Irishmen in bringing about peace in that country, after the Treaty. Sir John has given no indication yet in Bengal of those qualities which, he says he possesses. He ought to have known from his Irish experience, whether it is possible through repression alone to bring about peace in a country which sorely needs peace, both in the interests of the people and the Government. If repression failed in Ireland, it is bound to fail in India too. The Bengal Governor must admit that the policy inaugurated by the Government in this country four months ago has hitherto failed to produce any improvement in the situation. His utterances do not reveal that he is likely to be the God out of the Car to save the situation. If he would concentrate on the qualities which made him, by his own estimate, such a valuable coadjutor to Irish statesmen, not only in restoring peace but in establishing freedom in that country, he would do useful service to this country. But, instead, his qualities as a stern bureaucrat seem to have taken control of him at the outset of his task.

WE WONDER!

One is led to wonder whether the proposal to recruit high posts in the Districts of Bengal from the British Army has emanated from him and typefies the notions with which he has come to India to tackle a problem which much resembles that of Ireland twelve years ago. And if a beginning is made with military officers in control of the Districts will the end be the recruitment of a new corps of Black and Tans? We would earnestly suggest to Sir John Anderson to revise his ideas of the methods needed in Bengal to-day. His many public utterances during the short while he has been here can only excite the gravest apprehension as to his fitness to deal with the task before him. The Black and Tan mentality is no more suited to India than it was to Ireland.

REALISING THE INEVITABLE.

Though the notes that have been exchanged between the British and the Irish Cabinets are not yet published there are indications of a better attitude in Whitehall. There was unusual warmth in Mr. De Valera's declaration at a public meeting that "British statesmen must abandon their insane ambition to dominate the Irish" and that the Irish nation had been dishonoured for a decade by the profession of an allegiance that "Irishmen do not and cannot feel." We are not satisfied, as is the "Times of India", that the use of such language is proof positive that Mr. De Valera is more at home as a professor of Mathematics than as a statesman. Language like that has a ring which has often moved nations. On the other hand, if British politicians have nothing better to say of the Irish revolt against the Oath than "My Bond: I stand upon my Bond," nothing better than to hold out threats of dismissing Irishmen in British service or declaring a tariff war on Ireland, British statesmanship—to use a somewhat worn tag—has indeed become bankrupt. There are signs, however, in the latest comments of the London press of a less bombastic and more reasonable attitude in London, which suggests that the British Cabinet has realised that, in the end, Irish opinion and sentiment will have to be satisfied.

SO, THIS IS DIPLOMACY

Since the European Powers who thrive so much on armaments will not agree to complete disarmament, M. Litvinoff suggests a certain percentage, from five to forty, according to the geographical situation of the country. The French Premier merely trotted forward his scheme for an International Police force for the service of the League of Nations perhaps to keep the smaller nations in order. It is easy enough to understand the French plan. Since the Big Four dominate the League of Nations they would be able to use this force for their own purposes, while it would be maintained at the cost of the smaller nations. When Japan turns a deaf ear to the advice of the League, the other Powers go to sleep or are busy preparing milder and milder notes, and China's wrongs remain unredressed. But when a small nation gets angry with its neighbour, then the League simulates righteous indignation and threatens dire calamity to one and all who disturb the peace of this planet. And that is diplomacy!

ONE MORE PROOF.

The Nagpur Municipality elected last week a Muslim gentleman named Mr. Sami-ullakhan, as its President, though it is composed predominantly of Hindu members. It is reported that his rival a Hindu leader named Mr. Pandya was able only to secure 14 votes despite vigorous canvassing as against 34 votes obtained by Mr. Sami-ullakhan. Incidents like this are not exceptional and would have been more common if communal electorates had not vitiated the political atmosphere. Municipal elections in numerous places have demonstrated beyond doubt that joint electorates have duly safeguarded the representation of minority communities even without any reservation of seats.

GERMAN ELECTION AND AFTER

Analysis Of The Political Situation

(By "C. J.")

The result of the German Presidential election will probably disappoint a good many people whose craving for the sensational had led them to expect surprising change in the mentality of the stolid Teuton, from what the journalists have been describing as dramatic developments of the situation and the consequent excitement of a spectacular Hitler 'regime'.

HINDENBURG'S ROLE.

That the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been more a personal than a Party triumph is certain although voting for the great German soldier amounts to voting for Bruening and everything he stands for. Bruening, indeed is charged by his political opponents with exploiting the war-veteran's personality and the feeling of reverence in which the nation generally holds him.

The accusation is not true, firstly, because, Hindenburg would hardly remain more than a war-work hero if he were denied the qualities that distinguished him as a first-class military leader; and, secondly, because, incidents could be easily cited during all these years in which the President of the German Reich asserted himself in an unmistakable manner even overruling at times the embarassed Chancellor.

BRUENING'S TASK.

In other words, the essential Bruening policy receives the fullest support from the German General and the basis of their combination is not to be explained away in terms of ordinary political tactics. And what is the Bruening policy? That question is difficult to answer because the whole German situation has always been charged with instability and every kind of sinister possibility.

The Bruening Government had, therefore, to devote itself to prevent this situation from getting worse. Its tragedy has been that it cannot appeal to the popular imagination; cannot boast any definite achievement such as may move that 'nabob' Demos, to nod his dull head and grunt out some condescending appreciation. Poor Bruening can only make a gesture of worried desperation and beg: "Gentlemen, I have done the best I could—the best it is in human endeavour to do. I have acted where action became necessary and, for the rest, I have always stood for caution and moderation in the best interests of the Fatherland....."

RATHENAU'S PHILOSOPHY.

Stresemann, Rathenau, Bruening and Hindenburg as well as Hitler and Hugenburg have been the products of post-war German politics. And how different and strange each of them is and has been! The tragic Walther Rathenau fell a victim to the German hopelessness when he was murdered by misguided patriots and idealists. His death has been our loss as well because he was a prophet of a new Humanism and the fire of his fine rhetoric and metaphysical brilliance intoxicated our imagination.

I am referring to him here, because Rathenau has voiced the feeling of pride and hope of a vanquished people that every downtrodden nation could cherish: and he has spoken as the apostle who fanatically believed in the ultimate justice of a righteous cause. Yet he pleaded for action: he praised the dynamics of action.....

THE POLITICAL GAME.

Bruening, too, in my view, adheres to that line of idealism. To understand his real position, we must remind ourselves that German Republicanism has brough into existence every description o the democratic parasite known a political party. The internal conflict of interests combines with the external troubles of the nation.

Faced with this situation Bruening has not been slow in manoeuvring with different parties in the Reich to stabilise his position and to work out his policy. But he has never been a political adventurer and neither Hugenburg nor Hitler could touch him anywhere in integrity of character and leadership in the more respectable sense of that much-abused term.

GERMANY'S FUTURE.

It is difficult to say what effect this election will have on the German situation beyond the certainty that the Bruening 'regime' can cite the mandate of another popular opinion and enjoy another spell of stability. The Nazis may in all probability, split and have their ranks weakened to the eternal regret both of imperialist France, on the one hand, and the dictatorship of the Third International of Moscow on the other.

In the meantime, Hindenburg sounds a warning of Germany's danger, namely, her exposure to the attacks of French Chauvinist policy. Obviously, France does not desire to precipitate complete ruin of Germany for the simple reason, that the menace of a ready and 'revengeful' Germany is not for her an immediate one. She has, besides too many irons in the fire and we have yet to wait and see how the Manchurian business with its effect on European Far-Eastern policy develops.

Notes of the Day

Why British?

In answer to a question Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had had no assurance that the British General Medical Council approved of the standard in the Medical Bill introduced in the Assembly. About the recognition of Indian medical degrees in other parts of the British Empire, it is purely a question of reciprocity, and if India refuses to recognise, say Australian or South African degrees, those countries will treat us accordingly, or conversely India will have a right to retaliate. So far only 300 Indian doctors have established themselves in Great Britain, and, surely for their sake all the medicoes in India are not going to surrender their rights. Too much has been made of the recognition by the General Medical Council; as a matter of fact it is a negligible factor in the life of an Indian doctor; and even the British Universities are functioning without its overlordship.

N. W. F. P. Again

In spite of assurances that normal conditions have been restored in the North-Western Frontier Province, there is always some kind of trouble recurring. Official and semi-official reports have told us that the situation was quiet, since the electors were busy eating "pulao" and drinking tea, generously supplied by the candidates, and that the whole Province was swept off its feet by the hurricane campaign of the Khan Bahadurs and Timber Kings for getting an entry into the new legislature, with which the public have suddenly fallen in love. One had thought that the "Red Shirts" were disposed of for all time, and that they were either in jail, or acting as agents for some budding legislators. Now the news comes that there has been firing again by the police, of course, in self-defence, and that there is keen picketing of the polling stations. It is quite obvious that the Red Shirt organisation is still in being and very active.

Judicial and Executive Functions

The Mysore State Lawyers' Conference has passed a resolution in favour of the separation of judicial and executive functions. It is not possible to understand why the Indian States should copy the pernicious example of the Indian Government in this matter and combine the two duties. It has been proved over and over again that separation leads to efficiency and purity of justice, without any additional cost to the administration. But it suits the Government to invest the Collector with all kinds of powers to make him practically the monarch of all he surveys in his districts. The old National Congress used to pass such a resolution religiously at every session, but in recent years it has been dropped in accordance with the change policy of not petitioning for favour. This is a reform in the right direction and the Indian States should set an example to the Government in India.

Must Have Fair Conditions.

The General Council of the Burmese Association has made a just representation to Government demanding the immediate withdrawal of repressive measures so as to ensure fair conditions for the general election on the vital question of separation from India. In particular the Council asks Government "to remove all handicaps and restrictions placed on various bodies and individuals by the withdrawal of the Burma Government's notifications declaring many affiliated Associations unlawful and of the Government orders gagging many individuals for political reasons." The Burmese Association is the biggest and the most representative institution in Burma and is a sworn foe of separation, while the local Government, it is well-known, are strongly interested in getting a verdict for separation. It is essential that the elections should be conducted in a free and calm atmosphere, which is impossible as long as repressive measures are in force.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—I am very glad that in one of your leaders this morning you have reviewed the activities of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London and its quarterly journal the "Abkari".

I was afraid that the valuable work done by this Association may go unnoticed by the public in view of other more anxious questions engaging their attention, but I feel thankful that you have not allowed this to happen and have duly appreciated the useful work done by this Association for close upon half a century. India and those who sympathise with Prohibition in India will always remember how in the eighties and nineties of last century this Association consisting of persons genuinely interested in the welfare of India did yeoman service in drawing the attention of the India Office and the Government of India through the public in London to the degrading influence of increasing abkari revenue on the people of this country.

We, therefore, owe our gratitude to Lord Clwyd and his enthusiastic band of workers for all that they have done till now.

The Prohibition League of India will, I have no doubt, increase its activities as soon as the present deplorable state of things clears up and with the new constitution, to which all look forward, it should be possible for the Ministers in power to lay substantially true the foundation of a policy which will be effective at least in checking the rise of liquor consumption, both foreign and indigenous, in the near future.

Yours etc.,
President,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
Prohibition League of India.
13th April 1932

Tipsy Cake

Geneva, says a Reuter's message, became "a hive of international activity on Tuesday, the chief interest centering round M. Tardieu's proposal to adjourn the Council's decision on the League Financial Commission's Report."

That just suits Geneva. They become as busy as bees over a proposal to adjourn a decision.

* * *

"A Bengali Portia: Setting up practice in Burma."—"Evening News" Headline.

When will these Anglo-Indian sub-editors get out of their heads the notion that every woman barrister is necessarily a Portia.

* * *

Every other threat having been used against Mr. de Valera without the least effect, Ireland is now being warned by the "Morning Post" of the danger of "cutting herself off from her main source of livelihood," if she separates from Britain. It's sheer cussedness of the Irish that they want to commit suicide.

* * *

The altruistic concern of the "Morning Post" is really touching. But what less could one expect from a journal which has fought so manfully for the interests of the down-trodden masses of India.

I weep for you the Walrus said,
I deeply sympathise,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes
While with his other hand, he sorted out
Those of the largest size.
And swallowed the lot!

* * *

The "Times" is equally concerned for the fate that may befall the poor Irish people. If they cut themselves off from Britain, it says, they will become "foreigners." Isn't it orful to think of?

* * *

Mr. de Valera is called upon by the Anglo-American Astorian organ of British opinion to pause and consider. Mr. de Valera, it says, cannot have it both ways. And he doesn't want it both ways. He wants it only one way.

* * *

"An unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the individual," was how Mr. St. John Hutchinson, at North London Police-court described a police raid at a private house in Woodberry grove, Finsbury Park. It would be interesting to hear his opinion of our Ordinances.

* * *

"Sir Basil Blackett Not Wanted" says a headline in the "Evening News of India." Really one wonders what the world is coming to. It sounds almost blasphemous.

* * *

A bomb thrown on the residential quarters of a sub-inspector of police injured a goat. The question is whether the bomb thrower was really short-sighted or not!

* * *

In India it does not take much to provoke a lathi charge and but little more to justify a police volley. In Toulouse in the South of France a Vice-Consul feled somebody with his fist, there was a free exchange of sticks, bottles and revolvers, the Vice-Consul was hit on the head, somebody was shot in the leg and somebody else shot in the jaw—and then the police came up. Thank God, we know what law and order is.

* * *

Mr. Clayton, Commissioner of the Central Division, we read, made a very interesting speech in Marathi. "He stated that the British Government had decided to confer self-Government on India and the only question remaining was, how and when to confer the same." The whole thing is quite simple,—only a question of how and when.

MORE ERUPTIOUS IN UNHAPPY CHILE

Pall Of Ashes Expected Over Europe

GEOLOGISTS FEAR, IT MAY BE PRELUDE TO EARTHQUAKES

BUENOS AIRES, April. 12.

Eight volcanoes in the Andes are now erupting, giving out dense streams of ashes. Leading geologists fear, that it may be a prelude to earthquakes and emissions of poisonous gas.

NO FATALITIES. VALPARAISO, April 12.

Valparaiso and Santiago present an extraordinary appearance being covered with white cinders and ashes.

The flames have subsided, but the volcanoes continue to emit cinders and ashes.

The wind has changed and is now carrying the ashes towards the mountains.

Red Cross have rushed assistance to the Andean Frontier villages, but hitherto no fatalities have been reported.

TEMPORARY INACTION? SANTIAGO, April 12.

Terror stricken citizens have been cheered by the announcements by seismologists that they believe that the danger of volcanic eruptions is subsiding, at least temporarily.

PALL OF ASHES LONDON, April 12.

All Europe is in expectation of direct visible evidence of the South American volcano terror on account of the predictions of scientists that a thin pall of fine ashes is likely to be seen throughout Europe in the form of wonderful sunsets, which will start within a few days and continue for several weeks.

An authority on earthquakes and volcanoes, Mr. Charles Davison told Reuter that similar phenomena followed the Java eruption of 1883 when magnificent solar spectacles were visible in the whole of America and from Northern Europe to Cape Town.

EXPEDITION.

The present eruption has occurred at a timely moment for an eminent British expedition under Professor Gregory of Edinburgh, left England for South America in January to obtain geological information about the cause of earthquakes.

It should now be within the area of the volcanic disturbance."

THE LUCKY ONES

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOL COMPETITION RESULTS

As eight persons submitted correct solutions for the above competition, the first, second and third prizes have been equally divided amongst them, each receiving Rs. 212-8-0. Cheques will be sent to them in due course. Their names are as under:—

(1) T. P. Tonse,
C/o Dr. S. K. Shanghavi,
Doctor St., Bombay No. 9.

(2) Raghunath N. Ghadge,
M. S. K. Mills,
Gulburga.

(3) Anant Waman Vidhavansh,
37, Narayan Peth,
Poona City.

(4) T. V. Raghuttamrao,
Record Clerk,
Dist. Engineer,
Secunderabad.

(5) Thakarbhai P. Desai,
Motilal Building, 2nd floor,
Khetwadi Main Road,
Bombay.

(6) S. R. Shah,
Pleader, Vijapur.

(7) Hariprasad M. Pancholi,
Raipur, Mehta Street,
Ahmedabad.

(8) Ramaiya, Punder,
Vasudha Co;
70, James Street,
Secunderabad.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

The twenty consolation prizes go to the following:—

(1) Master M. S. Chaubal,
C/o. S. N. Chaubal,
Sai-Villa, Khar.

(2) Govind Pandurang Devdhar,
High Court Vakil,
Betul (C. P.)

(3) K. M. Gopalrao,
Shree Kate House,
Clock Tower Square,
Mysore.

(4) Choksi Chunilal Balakhidas,
Sankali St. Nana Munshi Pole,
Ahmedabad

(5) Mrs. Jhiniben Bapubhai Desai
Post Vyara,
(Tapti Valley Ry.)

(6) Mrs. Banubai Pherozshah Lakadawala,
Bai Jerbai Wadia Chawl,
'H' Block, Room No. 18,
Lalbag, Parel, Bombay.

(7) Kashinath H. Varliker,
Cash Office, Alexandra Docks,
Bombay.

(8) Sakarbai Trikamgar,
Visanji Visram Building,
Princess St. Ranchhod Quarters,
Karachi.

(9) Miss Lahru Dadabhai Dalal,
No. 8 Keshani Bdgs.,
Marine Lines, Bombay.

(10) Miss Marth Pereira,
Herbal Pharmacy,
Papadi, Bassein (B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

(11) Pushpuvati H. Shadhani,
Pritam Nagar, Ahmedabad.

(12) Jagjivan Nagji,
No. 68, Godown St.,
Madras.

(13) Mahadev Govind Bhalerao,
Pleader, Post Amalner.

(14) Dayaram Prabhubhai Kolarala,
Park Road, Seth Sadav,
Vile Parle.

(15) Kantilal U. Parekh,
Hari Bhavan, Tejpal Rd.,
Gamdevi,
Bombay.

(16) Ghantshala Venkat Subarao
Cloth Merchant,
Robertson Peth,
Masulipattam.

(17) Fateh Mahomed,
1140, Shaifee Street,
Poona Camp.

(18) Shantaya Sheshagiri Pai,
Post. Yallupur,
(Dt. North Kanara).

(19) Jehangir Rustam Alyertan,
Jehangir Mansion, Hughes Rd.
4th Block, Chowpatty.
Bombay.

(20) Miss Indira Kolali,
C/o R. V. Kolali,
Head Clerk, Executive Engineer,
Karwar.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solution is as under:—

(1) Labourer, (2) Mechanic, (3) Silversmith, (4) Dhobi, (5) Lawyer, (6) Painter, (7) Moneylender, (8) Tailor, (9) Mason, (10) Carpenter, (11) Goldsmith, (12) Architect, (13) Milkman, (14) Barber, (15) Blacksmith, (16) Gardener, (17) Spinner, (18) Peasant, (19) Banker, (20) Coolie.

BOBBIE de LYS' IMPERSONATIONS

Entertains Brilliantly In Spite Of Stage Defects

The audience was disappointingly small on Tuesday night at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall but the entertainment provided by Bobbie de Lys was, in contrast, bright artistic and novel. Bobbie de Lys has earned European fame as an impersonator, but his act needs the setting of a big stage and all the appurtenances of a fully equipped modern theatre. The C. J. Hall has none of these. There is no stage in the proper sense, no scenery, no foot-lights or other stage-lights and no "drop." In spite of all these defects, which would have crushed the spirit of many artists, Bobbie de Lys held his audience completely for a couple of hours in an entertainment in which he was the sole performer, if we except an energetic pianist and violinist. He presented about a dozen impersonations of different types of singers and dancers and of well-known actresses, amazed us by his soprano voice of extraordinary power and preserved the illusion of feminity completely until he took off his wig.

His sketch "A Night of Adventure" in which he played all the five characters himself was a veritable 'tour de force.'

One may hope that Bobbie de Lys will have the opportunity before long of presenting his attractive show in more suitable surroundings unembarrassed by the drawbacks against which he had to struggle on Tuesday.

TORNADO HAVOC IN DACCA

Hindu Sabha's Appeal For Relief

DACCA, Apr. 19.

The Secretary, Relief Committee, Dacca Hindu Sabha writes:—

A tornado of severe intensity passed over Nali and several other villages in the Manikganj sub-division recently causing widespread devastation. Fourteen villages have been greatly affected. Seven persons have been killed and twelve are lying in a precarious condition. More than fifty have been seriously wounded. In six villages not a single house has been spared.

RELIEF WORK.

The Dacca Hindu Sabha Relief Committee, in conjunction with the Manikganj and Nali Hindu Sabhas have begun relief work in the affected area. A large amount of money is required for this purpose and the committee's work is handicapped owing to the want of adequate funds. The sabha therefore appeals to the generous public to contribute their mite towards the relief of their suffering countrymen. All contributions in cash, rice, cloths etc will be thankfully accepted and should be sent to the secretary or treasurer, Dacca Hindu Sabha Relief Committee at 7 Dizbazar Road, Dacca.

ALL-KERALA CHRISTIAN CONGRESS

QUILON, April 9.

The All-Kerala Christian Congress is holding its sessions for the year at Thiruvalla, Travancore, on April 14, 15, 16 and 17. Mr. K. Ghandy, late of the Mysore Executive Council, will preside over the political conference. A number of conferences have been arranged to be held during the week in this connection.—A.P.

MR. da COSTA'S COMPOSITIONS.

"Dawn Of Love" And "Seaside Impression" On Gramophone Records

For the first time Western music composed by an Indian and played by an Indian orchestra is put on a gramophone record. This is "His Master's Voice" record No. 4152 recently issued which has two beautiful compositions of Mr. J. P. da-Costa of Bombay.

One one side of the record is "Sea-side Impression: Morning," while on the other side is "The Dawn of Love: Romance for the pianoforte." Both, though unpretentious and modest in their themes, are charming pieces, particularly the latter which has a haunting melody suggestive of the soft soothing influence of a new-found love.

Another point of interest is that the compositions are played by a local orchestra—with Miss da Costa at the piono—trained and conducted by Mr. da Costa himself who is a well-known musician of the city, having been in charge of the musical side of Madan Theatres Ltd., in Bombay, before their cinemas "went talkie." The orchestration and recording are both excellent.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The classification of political prisoners into A, B C classes is very dangerous. The political prisoners should be given a common class without differentiation. Whereas outside the jails they work as comrades and rub shoulders with each other—the jails immediately separate them in classes. The differentiation in clothing, food and treatment arrests the attention of all and one plainly sees the incongruity of the classification. It was almost impossible for my reverend husband to remain in B class while his fellow workers were in the miserable 'C' class. He started 'hunger strike' in protest and carried it on for 73 days, thereby losing 50 lbs. in weight. He came home after eight months' imprisonment —and was a mere skeleton. He remained out of jail for 10 months but hardly could he recover his lost health.

He went to jail again in January 1932. Again the differentiation arrested his attention. This time in protest he insisted on taking 'C' class food (Juwar Roti and Dal). He was weak when he went to jail. His weakness, the weight on the mind and the scorching heat of Akola jail made him still worse and he lost 12 lbs.

He has to remain in jail for two years. Now we have to see how the Government treats him and other political prisoners.

DHANVALI RANKA.

KHOJA EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Defamation Suit And Its Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 12.

Mr. Alimohamad Janmohamad Chunara, editor of the "Ismaili", a Khoja communal weekly of Bombay, has been arrested on Friday the 8th inst. under Section 500 I.P.C. This is a sequel to a defamation suit filed against him in connection with certain alleged objectionable articles in his paper.

Mr. Chunara was arrested in the State limits and has been released on a security of Rs. 300.

The case will be heard on May 5.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 47th "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

"Jalianwala Baug Day" Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 13.

Three persons were sentenced to four months' rigorous each for picketing petrol, foreign cloth and cigarette shops on "Jalianwala Baug Day" which is celebrated today.

Besides, seven arrests were made upto now including the 47th "Dictator".

BROACH LADY WORKER JAILED

Jambusar Arrests And Convictions

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 12.

A nationalist worker was arrested from Harsot for addressing a public meeting there on the 6th inst.

Another worker was arrested at Kareli, a village in Jambusar Taluka. He is brought to Jambusar Sub-Jail. Three other workers were sentenced at Jambusar to six months and Rs. 50 fine or one month more in default. A young lady worker from Broach was arrested at Kareli for holding a public meeting. She was given four months and Rs. 50 fine or one month more in default.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

A batch of four volunteers brought sackful of salt at Jambusar on the 7th inst. It was then announced that it would be sold and distributed in the town. The police arrested three of the volunteers but released them subsequently.

TWO "DICTATORS" OF SURAT JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Apr. 12.

The 25th "Dictator" of Surat District Congress Committee was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500, by the First Class Magistrate of Bardoli.

The same Magistrate sentenced the 26th "Dictator" of Surat to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FT PILE HOUSE RAID.

On the 10th inst. a local Police officer raided the house of Sjt. Dhirubhai Desai (of Sagarampura) now in undergoing imprisonment along with his wife in Yerwada Jail. Nothing incriminating was found.

A prominent worker of Olpad Taluka, was sentenced to 2 year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 900 in default 6 months more, by the Surat City Magistrate.

Ahmednagar "Dictators" Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Apr. 12.

The 45th "Dictator" along with two persons were arrested yesterday for picketing chemists' and toilet and perfumerers' shops. They were all sentenced to six months rigorous.

The 46th "Dictator" and another lady were arrested to-day for picketting foreign bangles shop. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Re-arrested And Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Apr. 12.

A local leader who was released on Parole was arrested again at Karada for breaking salt law and was given two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Three others were tried for instigating no-tax and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A. I. T. U. FEDERATION TO BE DISSOLVED?

Rly. Men's Unity Committee Recommendations

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 12.

It is reliably understood that the Unity Committee of the Railwaymen's Federation has recommended that the All-India Trade Union Federation be dissolved and all Unions be advised to get themselves affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress of which Mr. R. S. Ruikar is the President. It declares that this is the only active central organisation.

The General Council meeting of the Railwaymen's Federation is proposed to be held in Calcutta on the 6th and 7th of May next. The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet in Nagpur on the 9th, 10th and 11th May. Representatives of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will meet in Bombay on the 17th inst. to cast their ballot regarding the All-India Railway General Strike.

Nagpur, April 12.—Mrs. Sarojini De, popularly known as Miss Bose, the eldest daughter of Rai Bahadur Dr. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, died here after a protracted illness.

British Imports Decline

Effect Of 10 P. C. 'Ad-Valorem' Duty

LONDON, April 12.

The introduction of ten per cent. "ad-valorem" duty on 1st January has had the decided effect in reducing imports into Britain of articles wholly or mainly manufactured during March. Though there were two days more than in February, imports totalled only 61 million sterling, compared with 70 million in February while exports rose from 30,11,000 to 31,200,000.

The value of imported articles wholly or partly manufactured was thirteen million which is a decrease of over seven million, compared with February.

An indication of improving trade is shown by an increase of millions in imports of raw materials which now amounts to sixteen and a half million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

40 FOREIGN FACTORIES IN BRITAIN

Effect Of New Fiscal Policy

LONDON, April 12.

Besides the decrease in imports, and the increase in exports, Britain's new fiscal policy has had the effect of inducing foreign firms to establish factories in England Rt. Hon. W. Runciman President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question in the Commons, this afternoon, as regards the Continental firms which have established factories in Britain since the abnormal Imports Act became operative stated that the Board had received information with regard to 40 new undertakings established in Britain in the past few months by or with the assistance of foreign concerns. Products of these undertakings included textiles, garments, electrical goods, toilet, products, etc.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

STERLING TENDERS AGAIN REJECTED

WILL THEY STOP ALTOGETHER?

Bombay, April 13.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 6.5 ps. gold or 14.04 pence to-day.

The Government have again rejected all sterling tenders. It is a sign that the steadiness of the exchange market is not built on such strong foundations as to be able to stand the demand for an additional £500,000 by the Government. This was the opinion put forward in this column a few days ago and it was pointed out that the additional sterling which the gold exports were bringing out was all wanted by trade demand, because, as pointed out, the exchange rate of 18 pence creates an illusion of "all is well" which makes people refrain from putting forth all their efforts to reduce the volume of imports.

WISDOM TO CONSIDER MARKET.

It was contended in some quarters that there had been two exports of £1,000,000 nearly during the last two weeks and the Government were bound to get reasonable rates for the week's tenders and they refused to accept the possibility of the gold exports being absorbed for current purposes and not to replenish the exhausted external assets of the Government. But it is as well that the Government have taken into consideration the position of the market and rejected all tenders.

VIRTUAL CESSATION?

The question is asked whether the tenders will be stopped in the next week or so. It appears that, there must be virtual cessation. So far as the remittance season of the Government is concerned, it would seem to have ended. And it is better to accept the position with grace.

UNUSUAL PROCEEDING

A new item has appeared this week in the Controller of Currency's communique on sterling remittances. It says that the sum of £715,000 was "sterling taken over in London" by the Secretary of State. Now the question is: why did the Secretary of State buy sterling in this way? Is this a sign that the remittance by the Government of India is to be given up and the "Council Bills" are to come into force again? The position is at least intriguing and one also wonders what was the rate of purchase of this amount. Was it the same as in India or a lower rate? Would the Controller of Currency care to enlighten us?

A PROPHET

An anonymous writer in "Indian Finance" has assumed the role of astrologer and has predicted a fall in the Bank rate on 14th April or 21st April among other things. The presumption is that the rate can go down even though the Imperial Bank still owe Rs. 3.50 lakhs against trade bills and the Government have still got Rs. 1,50 lakhs to return to the Imperial Bank. It remains to be seen whether the Government will care to go against the spirit of the Curreecy Act in still another manner.

MARKET POSITION

The main reason advanced for this "forecast" is that the new Loan must be announced at the end of May and at least three weeks must elapse between the reduction of bank rate and the issue of the loan. But one is constrained to ask whether this year's loan will have any reference to bank rate or to the open market. If Bombay opinion counts for much, as it has always done in this matter, the new Loan will not find much support here.

CURRENCY RETURN

The currency return of the 7th April shows that there was a reduction of Rs. 351 lakhs in note circulation. During the past few weeks this has been accompanied by a reduction in the holding of silver rupees so that the net circulation in the country has not been changed. But this week the reduction is a real one, having been made against Rs. 262 lakhs of securities returned to the Imperial Bank and Rs. 25 lakhs returned by the Imperial Bank against its borrowing on account of trade bills, or a net contraction of Rs. 287 lakhs. The remainder of the Rs. 67 lakhs represents exchange of silver rupees against notes.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

In spite of the low rate of 5 per cent. for Treasury Bills, there was a rush for Intermediates and open tenders. In the former category, the sales during the week amounted to Rs. 208½ lakhs which is a good amount. In open tenders which were for Rs. 229 lakhs, full Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 5-3-3. This rush is the last but one before the sales of Treasury Bills cease as they possibly might by the end of this month. The corresponding maturities for the week were only Rs. 169 lakhs. The new money was thus about Rs. 240 lakhs and it is this that has enabled the Government to return some part of the new currency they borrowed through the Imperial Bank.

MONEY TIGHTNESS

On Monday and the early part of Tuesday, money was rather tight on account of these heavy demands for putting into Treasury Bills and the call money rate was as high as 5 per cent but towards evening on the latter day it eased off to 4 per cent. It is feared, however, that the firmness is likely to return as sterling tenders have been rejected this week also and more money will be required for taking up Intermediates for next week.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

The wide divergence between facts and the official statistics of unemployment in Britain is a matter of frequent comment in Labour papers. They point out that, through the operation of the Anamolies Act and the Means Test, several people who are really unemployed are not so classed and the official figures become misleading. For example, as of February 22, 1932, unemployment was given as 22.0 per cent against 21.7 per cent last year but it is pointed out that more than 1,000,000 people have been left out of the records, so that unemployment is actually 1.3 per cent more than last year.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of "pesaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
are made having reduced cement to liquid put (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.
RAVAL & Co.
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHADI
AT CHEAP RATES
FOR
14th, 15th, 16th, 17th—Only Four Days
EVERY TASTE AND STYLE
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Pure Hand-spun Khadi
Alround reduction
One anna per rupee
SILK .. .. 12 1/2 per cent.
WOOL .. 12 1/2 to 25 per cent.
QUICK—HURRY UP
MAKE YOUR CHOICE AT A. I. S. A.'s DEPOT.
KHADI BHANDAR
396, KALBADEVI ROAD—BOMBAY 2.

"Subversive Activities Of Outsiders In Bhopal State"

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF HINDU MAHASABHA'S ALLEGATION

BHOPAL April 11.

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal State writes:—

"With reference to the anti-Bhopal State propaganda, which is being carried on in a section of Vernacular Press in British India, the following facts are published for general information:—

No agitation of any sort, exists among the Hindu subjects of His Highness; the so-called Hindu Subjects Conference, which has in a short space of nearly four months assumed three different names "Bhopal Rajya Seva Sangh," "Bhopal Rajya Hindu Praja Parishad," and "Bhopal Hindu Sabha" has never so far had any existence in Bhopal State.

Mr. Sheonarain Vaid and Mr. Kampta Pershad, a matric student, are the only Bhopal subjects whose names have appeared in the public as president and secretary respectively of this organization; the so-called 24 demands were submitted over the signature of one Ramsarup Dubey, who has no habitat in Bhopal; the said Sheonarain applied on 19th January 1932 to Government Departmment of Law and Justice for permission to hold a meeting to consider present condition of the Hindus of Bhopal State, and to devise means for its amelioration. Government's reply to this was that His Highness- subjects were free to hold public meetings to give expression to their views.

OUTSIDE WORKERS "IMPORTED"

Mr. Sheonarain, thereafter, imported certain persons from outside the State and having failed to induce Hindu citizens of Bhopal to attend meetings which he had advertised turned these "workers" as they are referred to in newspapers to villages in one of which one of these workers was heard preaching non-payment of taxes to the simple folk assembled at a fair.

Almost every one of these workers tried, in the course of his sojourn in the villages, to conceal his identity and was, therefore, apprehended by the police on charge of vagrancy. Of the three persons so apprehended one has already been discharged by the court on his having given satisfactory account of himself. Mr. Sheonarain had several months ago executed a surety bond pledging his house in an execution proceedings between the Imperial Bank of India decree holder and one Seth Ballabdas judgment debtor before one of the Puisne Judges of Bhopal High Court. Another surety bond was simultaneously executed by a Musalman named Abdul Hamid Khan. Extensions of period were granted by the court but failing the payment on due date the house of both Sheonarain and Abdul Hamid Khan were put to auction. After completion of sale Sheonarain applied to and was allowed by the Court to use one of the rooms in which his idols of worship were kept.

ANOTHER "IMPORTED" PERSON

Ramkishen Pande, one of the persons imported by Sheonarain from outside the State, was arrested for an offence under contempt of Courts Act on account of a telegram published in the "Tej" of Delhi dated 12th March 1932 to the effect that the Chief Justice of Bhopal High Court had ordered Sheonarain to vacate his house within half an hour and that the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal should therefore be approached with a view to stop this highhandedness. This statement was absolutely incorrect and 'prima facie' constituted gross contempt of Court. The real fact was that Sheonarain's house was sold in accordance with the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure under circumstances stated.

When produced before a division bench of High Court Ramkishen stated that he was misled by Sheonarain into telegraphing the above statement and expressed his regret. He reported the real facts to the "Tej" and the Mahasabha Office, Delhi but these facts were never published. Sheonarain, who was summoned as a witness in the case admitted having caused above telegram to be sent and took full responsibility for its despatch. Ramkishen's apology was, therefore, accepted and he was discharged by the Court. Sheonarain was then served with notice to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for contempt of court. He cited several defence witnesses but subsequently refused to produce any evidence.

SHEONARAIN JAILED

He offered partial apology which was not accepted by the Court and was, therefore, convicted and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

"ALARMED BY OUTSIDERS' ACTIVITIES"

Alarmed by the subversive activities of the outsiders the Hindu subjects of the State held mass meeting on 11th March at which they passed resolutions expressing unflinching loyalty and devotion to the persons and throne of His Highness the Ruler and full confidence in his justice and impartiality to all sections of his subjects irrespective of caste or creed, repudiating the existence of "Bhopal Rajya Seva Sangh," protesting against the interference of outsiders in the internal affairs of the State and citing various constitutional agencies which the subjects of His Highness possessed of ventilating their grievances if any.

Another mass meeting of both Hindus and Muslims was held on 20th March at which similar resolutions were passed besides one expressing abhorrence at the movement by the outsiders of raising communal questions calculated to disturb the cordial relations between Hindus and Muslims of the State and appealing to public vigorously to oppose such movement which was against the traditions of this State.

A highly seditious leaflet notifying postponement of the so-called "Bhopal Rajya Hindu Praja Parishad" reproduced in the "Tej" of 26th March was issued over the signature of one Thakur Bhawarisingh styling himself secretary "Swagat Karni Bhopal Rajya Praja Parishad" who is not a Bhopal subject and whose identity has not so far been traced.

NEWS OF ORDINANCES FALSE

The news that an ordinance on the lines of Bengal Ordinance has been issued by the Bhopal which empowers First Class Magistrate to order the arrest of any person on mere suspicion of carrying on any activity against the State and to demand a bail of Rs. 1,000 or on bail not forthcoming to award imprisonment for one year is absolutely incorrect. The notification that has evidently been misrepresented is one which was issued by the Bhopal Government in exercise of its powers under the Ordinance Law and which empowers First Class Magistrates to require security for good behaviour under Section 98 of the Bhopal State Code of Criminal Procedure corresponding to Section 108 of British India Code.

MILLS AND SWADESHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, your leader of the 7th on the Bombay mills is most timely. It tempts me to write the following which I hope will find a place in your paper. Times have come when the policy of the Congress as well as that of the peasants and workers' Unions all over the country towards the country's own industries needs to be definitely changed.

Statistics are eloquent in showing that there is for the present and for many years to come ample field for the products of the mills as well as of handloom workers and there is no danger of the latter being swamped by the former. It would take a generation or two, if allowed to work without let or hinderance, for the mills to expand, under swadeshi stimulus, all over the country to such an extent as to enable them to supply the whole country's demand to the exclusion of foreign yarn and cloth. Until then the mills cannot replace handlooms and there is ample room and to spare for both to prosper, if only the imports receive a check from the voluntary action of the people.

When the whole country has been dotted all over with mills, then even if ultimately the handloom industry is supplanted, it would be no misfortune for the country, because it cannot happen without, at the same time, absorbing in the industrial line all the handloomers and half-starved millions who are at present unemployed.

It must therefore be the earnest desire of all who wish well of this vast country—and this applies particularly to Congressmen and Unionists of all sorts of labourers' and peasants' Unions etc.—to do all in their power to encourage and nothing to discourage this industry, on the prosperity of which the foundation of fresh successful ventures and this country's future good entirely depend. No earthly good is going to come out of boycott of the country's industries for one reason or another nor by instigating labourers irrespective of their capacity or the capacities of their brains for work to frequently resort to hartals for demanding high and uneconomical wages (demands suitable only for boom periods.)

Boom times there were when such demands could with all show of reason have been made and looked upon with favour by every reasonable man. But that opportunity was not availed of and it was only when depression set in and losses became the order of the day that agitation was set on foot, by following the example of other countries (whose case stands on an altogether different footing) and not for remedying any urgent local needs, for demanding more wages—an altogether wrong-headed and wrongly timed move.

The wage-earners were made to believe, by pseudo—sympathisers and others out of selfish motives—that because they supply labour, therefore, those, who have put their capital in ventures which have made it possible to create a demand for that labour so indispensable for the wage-earners themselves, are not entitled to earn even reasonable return on their capital (in many cases their only source of living) even if the times are depressed and losses are made in lieu of profit. They were told that, as without their labour the concerns cannot go on, any demand they put forth must come whether possible or not, to be accepted.

The fact was suppressed from them that concerns making losses from year to year, as they have been doing these many years, cannot keep pace with their demands but they must sooner or later close down and throw thos very wage-earners on to the list of unemployed to starve. It was purely cussedness to suggest to them that they were not getting what according to their individual capacities they were fit to get, and dishonest not to tell them that they were actually getting their wages even when profits were not made and that capital and brains were as necessary (if not more necessary) for their own living as the labour they supply.

That is surely not the way to lead the country to prosperity. It harms the interests of shareholders. But it harms most the workers themselves by losing their wages and swelling the ranks of the unemployed both amongst middle and lower classes. Lastly it cannot but do the most grievous harm to the country's prosperity by stopping all progress. It is Utopian to think that mere handicraft without brains and without use of scientific inventions, even if made by foreign brains, will bring about prosperity in the country. An indiscriminate cry of boycott of everything foreign even when necessary to advance the country's good indicates lack of perspective.

If foreign piece-goods be supplanted by the swadeshi spirit being inculcated, that would be sufficient to provide more than ample work for the peasants and loom-workers, all without in any way discouraging the country's industries by frequent strikes and boycotting them for flimsy reasons. As stated above there is room for both to thrive in the country and without adopting the policy at present pursued of cutting the nose for spiting the face there is ample work for all the Unions to be done in the interests of wage earners if they are burning with a desire for serving the public good.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. MOBEDJI.

Wadia Mansion,
Parsi Colony,
Dadar, April 13.

THUNDERSTORMS IN THE DECCAN

Rain On North Madras Coast

POONA, April 13.

The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal off the Coromandel Circars Coast have caused nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Southeast Madras and Malabar and are less marked to-day. Local rain has fallen in Assam and a few thundershowers are reported from the Bombay Deccan and Tenasserim. The temperature continues to be markedly above the normal along the Frontier and in Sind and Kathiawar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gauhati 3|4 of an inch; Silchar 1|2; Cherrapunji 1|4; Coimbatore and Cuddalore 2; Negapatam 1-1|2; Belgaum, Pamban and Trichinopoly 1; Madura 3|4; Poona, Cochin, Trivandrum and Kodaikanal 1|2 and Calicut, Vellore and Coonoor 1|4.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Southeast Madras and Malabar and scattered thundershowers may recur in the Deccan, Assam and Tenasserim.—A.P.

CONVICTION OF FORMER MOHUNT

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The High Court to-day convicted Satish Giri, the former Mohunt of Tarakeshwar, his disciple Probhat Giri and a third party named Gobordhan Kamley, Gomostha, of contempt of court and sentenced Satish Giri to pay a fine of Rs. 1 000 Probhat Giri Rs. 500 and Gobordhan Rs. 100. The High Court accepted the apology tendered by Narendra Samanta, an officer of the Mohunta, who was the fourth accused and discharged him. The allegations against the accused were that they had been obstructing the Receiver appointed by the Court in the Tarakeshwar Temple Case by realising from tenants rents of property in the possession of the Receiver.—Associated Press.

Convictions In Calcutta

CALCCTTA, Apr. 12.

Eight Congress volunteers were sentenced to-day to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging from one to six months for civil disobedience activities in Calcutta and Howrah.

H. E. the Governor Sir John Anderson arrives at Darjeeling by motor car on April 16. The arrival will be public.

A Khalashi of the fire brigade was badly injured while engaged in putting out a fire in a match factory in Canal West Road. The fire was entinguished after four hours, but not before almost the entire stock in the godown had been gutted.

Lady Law Graduate Of Rangoon University

RANGOON, April 12.

Miss Suravy Sinha B.A. B.L. daughter of Doctor R. N. Sinha, medical practitioner and Honorary Magistrate at Bassein who passed the law examination recently is the first Indian (Bengali) lady to take the law degree of the Rangoon University. She intends to set up practice at Bassein.

LIST OF REBELS.

Complete list of rebel leaders of Pegu District who are excluded from the terms of amnesty together with the rewards offered for their death or capture is issued. The list includes twelve names and the rewards vary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 250.—A. P

FIRST AID CLASS EXAM. RESULTS.

The following students are successful in the examination of First Aid Class for the Mill Operatives conducted by Mr. R. D. Khade, at the Karrimbhoy Women's Institute, Parel and examined on Sunday by Dr. M. N. Vijaykar:—

1 Tulsidas Hari; 2 Sadashiv B. Satam; 3 S. J. Deshpande; 4 P. Y. Chitre; 5 K. A. Satam; 6 Janardham Ramchandra; 7 S. G. Patwardhan; 8 V. L. Toli; 9 Yeshwan Shivram; 10 Yeshwant Patya; 11 Rama Raghoo; 12 Balakdas Shambaji; 13 Soodanath Ramtavankar; 14 Ebrahim Khan Mahomed; 15 Ram Ublak Udat.

"E" WARD ELECTION DISPUTE CASE

Ex-Corporator In Witness Box

Three witnesses gave evidence for the respondent when the case in which the election of Mr. S. B. Avar a Municipal Corporator elected from the 'E' Ward in the last Municipal general election is challenged by Mr. Ramchandra Hamond, was again heard in the Court of Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Mr. R. Jilker who worked as an agent for Mr. S. B. Avar the respondent on the election day said that he did not tutor any body to impersonate as voters. It was not true that he collected voting papers from ignorant and illiterate voters and gave them to others to cast in the Ballot box.

VOTERS ILLITERATE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Santoke Counsel for the petitioner the witness said that he was in the polling booth for the whole day. He did not receive any remuneration for the work from Mr. Avar. The majority of voters who came to register their votes were illiterate.

Mr. Santoke: So as they were illiterate you made suggestions to them as to how they should vote?—No.

Rajaram Laxman Ghanta who also worked as an agent for Mr. Avar was the next witness. He said it was untrue that he engaged Ambaji a previous witness as a worker for Mr. Avar and paid him Rs. 2. Witness did not tell Hanmanta another witness to take voting papers with him when the latter went to the polling chamber and cast them in favour of Mr. Avar.

EX-CORPORATOR'S EVIDENCE.

Sayaji Laxman Sham an ex-corporator stated that he worked as an agent for Mr. Avar who was his brother-in-law.

Replying to Mr. Santoke witness said that he worked exhaustively for Mr. Avar as it was decided very late that he should contest the election. He was all the time in the election booth on the day of election and helped voters in getting voting papers. He was a member of the Congress Committee before it was declared illegal and was arrested in 1930.

Sadashiv Narayan Thosar who acted as the Polling Superintendent for 'E' Ward said that his duty was to keep order in the booth and to see that nobody else except the voters and agents of the candidates entered the booth. He had three assistants, 12 supervisers and 23 peons for his help. He was all the day long on his legs in the booth. There were no complaints of any irregularity. Only once there was a rush at one table but when he supplied one extra clerk everything became quiet.

"A QUIET ELECTION."

Cross-examining the witness Mr. Santoke asked him that the election must have been of a very exemplary nature if there were no complaints at all of any irregularity. The witness replied "it was a very quiet election." Witness denied that any complaints were made by the agents of a Muslim candidate Mr. Jafferbhai.

Judge: But in case there were complaints did you record them.

Witness: There is no practice to make a record except as regards challenged votes.

Judge: Then that is a great defect.

Replying to further questions of Mr. Santoke witness said that he acted as poling officer for the first time. When he was shown his own report in which there was a remark "26" and asked to what matter it referred to the witness said it referred to duplicate votes. Whenever a voter complained that his vote was used by some one else his complaint was recorded but he was not given voting papers. The practice was that the complainant was called on the next day by the Municipal Commissioner who decided the dispute about that vote.

Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

WOMAN THIEF

VILLUPURAM, April 12.

Diamond jewels worth about Rs. 2,500 belonging to Mr. Lakshmipathi Chetty of this place are reported to have been stolen by an unknown woman one morning a few days ago. It is stated that the woman introduced herself into the household about a week prior to the date of occurrence and she was attending to house sweeping and other menial work. The jewels were kept in a box by Mr. Chetty's wife and she had it locked in a room in the presence of the newly arrived woman and left the key on the doorway. A little later the room was found locked up and the key missing. On breaking it open it was found that the jewels were missing.

The woman is absconding and has not yet been traced. Police are making vigorous inquiries.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. T. Examination Results

The following is the list of successful candidates at the B. T. Examination held in March last.

NEW REGULATIONS

Passed Whole Examination

FIRST CLASS

Gool J. Ranikhetvala.

SECOND CLASS

S. M. Magdalen, S. Bapat, M. K. Desai, *A. Novello, C. J. Pole*, K. T. Sheth, K. H. Khilnani, D. L. Gokhale, *L. Phadke*, M. P. Mathai, R. K. Sohoni, G. H. A. O. K. Jafferi, P. M. Hasabnis, *S. Nathan*, F. N. Vakil.

PASS

H. S. Gokhale, M. A. Joshi, S. *D. Thite*, S. S. Bhise, B. C. Gorhe, N. M. Bhatt, G. V. Devasthali, K. R. Joshi, L. D. Patekar, C. S. Bagi D. D. Bhadkamkar, S. K. Bhivandkar, V. S. Chitale, A. A. Jaswani, D. W. Joshi, H. K. R. Khan, K. K. Kshirasagar, *P. Master*, D. J. Patel, S. *Rustomji*, V. A. Sabnis, G. H. Shringy, G. H. A. K. Soomro, R. Thomas, M. D. Desai, K. L. Kirpalani, B. J. Mehta, *M. V. Wagle*, G. Y. Katkade, G. R. Kulkarni, S. L. Ogale, B. G. Sapre, H. D. Sattigiri, M. J. Dave, A. K. Kulkarni, H. C. Nihalani, S. G. Shenolikar, G. S. Soman, L. H. Vashee, N. G. Gajendragad, S. B. Pethe, B. P. Save, G. G. Vartak, S. K. Deshpande, R. N. Hate, *V. Gokhale*, V. G. Jere, *K. D. Nadkerni*, N. A. Pedram, H. G. Bengeri, C. B. Shah, M. U. S. Chandio, N. B. Koulgi, G. M. Deodhar, R. M. Dharmadhikari, A. R. Sayed.

Passed In Part I.

DIVISION II.

Nos. 75, 77, 96.

DIVISION III

Nos. 1, 7, 14, 31, 38, 55, 59, 76, 81, 84, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95.

PASSED IN PART II.

GROUP III

Nos. 19, 21, 25, 34, 44, 64, 71.

OLD REGULATIONS

FIRST CLASS.

H. V. Kapadi.

SECOND CLASS

G. V. Kher, K. M. Acharya.

GANDHIJI'S BUST IN A MEERUT TRIAL

Pieces As Exhibits In Interesting Students' Case

MEERUT, April 11

Interesting developments are being witnessed in the case under Section 110 F, against nine men including college and school students which is going on in the court of Mr. Mahendrapal Singh.

Dario Singh, alleged to be the confessing accused, declined to make any statement before the Court because he was in the police lock-up, and requested that he should be sent forthwith to the judicial lock-up to enable him to make a true statement. The public prosecutor, therefore, declined to examine him as a prosecution witness and put in an application that he should also be tried with other accused in the case.

"REVOLUTIONARY'S EVIDENCE"

Om Parakash Goel an M.A. of the Meerut college appeared as a prosecution witness and deposed that he had himself been a revolutionary and that Ram Saran Sharma and Rajendra Pal Singh (his fellow students at Meerut college) were also revolutionaries. He also stated that Ram Saran Sharma had once told his friend Kishori that he knew bomb-making and that he would like to explode the college hall by a bomb.

MAHATMA'S BUST.

Goel also mentioned that once when he took Mahatma Gandhi's bust out of Sharma's box, the latter took it from his hand and dashed it against the wall and remarked that he would not keep such a reactionary's bust in his box. The bust broke into two. The witness picked up the pieces and preserved them out of his reverence for the Mahatma.

The pieces were exhibited in the Court. The prosecution has applied for the cancellation of bails and bonds of the accused let out on bail on the 21st of March and has filed affidavits concerning it.

The application regarding the cancelling of bails was argued on the strength of affidavits filed by both the parties.

The Magistrate reserved orders.—A. P.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE

Alleged Criminal Trespass

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Dr. Indu Prasad Desai has filed a complaint under Section 451 I.P.C. (Criminal trosspass) in the Magistrate's Court against a police officer and two others for entering his houce and attaching furniture and other articles to recover a fine of Rs. 150 imposed on his wife on the ground that she had undergone full term of imprisonment and had no property of her own. The complainant states in the course of the complaint that the police officer threatened to arrest the comin his work.

Five ladies were arrested last evening while picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

COMPLAINT UNDER SHARDA ACT.

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Satulal Dhruv, Secretary, Social Reform Association has filed a complaint under Section 4 and 6 of the Sharda Act and Section 230 Criminal Procedure Code against Kansara Ujamlal Motichand for marrying a girl 12 years old although he is, it is alleged, 55 years old. Mr. Dhruv has also filed a similar complaint against the father of the girl.

PICKETER ASSAULTED.

A picketer named Shantilal who was picketing a country liquor shop was assaulted to-day with a knife by a Mahomedan who came to drink. The picketer was removed to the Civil Hospital.—A. P.

HEAVY TOLL OF "JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY" ARRESTS

(Continued from page 1.)

sion along the main road with a National Flag.—A. P.

Procession Held Up In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

A Congress procession which started from the city was stopped near the Railway bridge between the city and the civil lines and not allowed to proceed further. The procession consisted of a small number of persons who were surrounded by the police and the spectators were not allowed to come near them.

The processionists after about an hour decided to disperse quietly, as they were faced by a strong police force.

It is reported that letters in several letter boxes of the city were found burnt to-day, due probably to incendiarism.—A. P.

Magistrate Bans Procession

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

Quiet prevailed in the city till the afternoon, but news has been received by the authorities that a procession is likely to be taken out.

Mr. Donaldson, District Magistrate, Allahabad has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. Procedure Code stating that whereas it appears to him that certain persons intend to take out a procession to-day in connection with the so-called National Week, and whereas such a procession is likely to cause obstruction and annoyance and disturbance of public tranquility, he prohibits any procession proceeding towards the civil lines.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE IN DELHI

19 Persons Arrested

NEW DELHI, April 13.

There was a procession to conclude the National Week in Delhi at about 5 o'clock. The crowd refusing to disperse a lathi charge was made. Nineteen arrests were effected including the granddaughter of Swami Shraddhanand.—A. P.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who is on tour in Kashmere returns to Simla on 26th.

Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways is leaving Simla on 21st April on a short tour to Madras where he will hold meetings of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on 27th and 28th April. He will return to Simla on 3rd May.

British Guiana Government have accepted in their entirety the suggestions made by the Government of India to prevent the excessive number of deaths among the repatriates returning to India from the West Indies. A communique gives the details of the arrangement.

MR. MURZBAN'S VALUABLE SERVICES

Standing Committee's Tribute To Retiring Chairman

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday a resolution was moved by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot placing on record the appreciation of the Standing Committee for the valuable services rendered by Mr. P. J. Murzban, retiring Chairman during the last official year. The resolution referred to the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which Mr Murzban discharged his arduous duties.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the proposition and he was followed by other members who whole-heartedly supported the resolution and complimented Mr. Murzban for discharging his duties so ably and satisfactorily in spite of failing health.

The resolution was passed with acclamation. Mr. Murzban in reply thanked the committee for their kindness and particularly thanked Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. A. R. Dalal and Mr. H. P. Kirpalani for giving him necessary help in the discharges of his duties.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Removal Of Defects In Indian Mill-made Yarn

STANDRRDISATION OF PRODUCTION

Towards the middle of December 1930, the Government of India addressed the Millowners' Association on the subject of certain defects reported to exist in the cotton yarn produced by Indian mills. It had been represented to the Government of India that the yarn supplied by the majority of the spinning mills in India was badly reeled, contained a large number of loose threads, was not of the reputed count, and did not possess the necessary tensile strength for use as "war." In view of the necessity of placing the handloom industry on a commercial basis, it had been suggested to Government that steps should be taken to lay down by means of legislation that:—

(1) a bundle of yarn should be made up of a standard weight of 10lbs.;

(2) each bundle should contain as many knots as the number of its counts;

(3) each knot should contain 10 hanks, each hank containing 840 yards; and

(4) the tensile strength and correct count of yarn should be indicated on each bundle.

The question of undertaking legislation, with a view to give effect to the suggestions mentioned above, had been considered by the Government of India, but they did not propose to take any action in this direction for the time being. They, however, invited the attention of the Millowners' Association to the recommendation made in paragraph 83 of the Report of the Tariff Board in which the defects in the quality of yarn manufactured by Indian mills, short reeling and improper marking were pointed out and stated that they had no information as to what action, if any, had been taken by millowners on the observations made by the Tariff Board, but they had no doubt that the removal of the defects in question would be in the interest of the Indian mill industry itself. They, accordingly, suggested that the Association might bring these defects to the notice of its members in order that such steps to remedy them as they consider necessary might be taken.

In acknowledging receipt of this communication, the Committee of the Association pointed out that while they were at one with the Government of India in their desire to see the causes of the complaints referred to in Government's letter removed, they would like to point out that the remarks of the Tariff Board to which reference had been made by Government referred in the main to yarn and cloth produced in centres other than Bombay, and submitted that, as far as yarn and cloth manufactured by members of the Association were concerned, complaints of the type referred to were extremely rare. In regard to the suggestion made to invest Government with powers to control marking, etc., of Indian mill-made yarn and cloth, the Committee were prepared to give favourable consideration to any reasonable and practical proposals which might, in future, be formulated by the Government of India or any other body or persons or the Association connected with the trade in either piecegoods or yarn, for the protection of the consumers' rights.

PROTECTION OF COTTON INDUSTRIY

Coming Enquiry By Tariff Board

It is understood that the Government of India have referred to the Tariff Board the question of protection to the Indian cotton mill industry. The institution of the enquiry may be expected to take place before end of this month. Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, is already preparing for a great fight to maintain the protective tariff at the level now prevailing. This step, of course, indicates no new measure of policy on the part of Government or new application on the part of the industry. The special protective tariff, which the cotton manufacturers now enjoy, will reach the end of its legal existence at the end of March next year. When the legislation imposing it was passed, its negotiation was strictly subject to a new enquiry by the Tariff Board into the whole position before that legislation reached the end of its life.

The reason for the launching of the new enquiry now is that allowances must be made in the Government of India's next budget for any changes in the tariff in which it may result and the Board's report must, therefore, if possible, be in the hands of Government by September. The position of the industry has considerably changed since the introduction of the current protective measure in its favour. The most commonly mentioned development in this respect is the increase of Japanese competition. But there are two other outstanding features of its current conditions. They are first, the great accidental increase of the protection, which the industry actually enjoys through Government's need to raise the import tariff for revenue purposes, and second, the heavy diminution of revenue from the import duties on cotton piecegoods, owing to the great falling off in the quantity of imports since the protective tariff was imposed. The remarkable statistics in this connection, which the budget statement just presented to the Central Legislature contained, must be fresh in the public memory.—"Commerce."

BE INDIAN and BUY INDIAN

INDIAN MILLS SHOULD CLOTHE INDIA'S MILLIONS

SUPPORT THE INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

INDIAN MILLS

OFFER

A WIDE RANGE OF QUALITIES, COLOURS AND DESIGNS

AT

Prices To Suit All Pockets

REMEMBER

Every additional yard of INDIAN CLOTH sold *HELPS* to keep another *INDIAN WORKMAN EMPLOYED*

A Prosperous Cotton Textile Industry

means

AN INCREASE IN NATIONAL WEALTH.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Indian Stores Department entered during the week ended March 12 into the following, among other, contracts with firms noted below:—

G.D. Banerjee and Company, Calcutta, hessian cloth, Rs. 1,462; Dewan Chand and Sons, Calcutta, imitation dark green leather cloth Rs. 5,525; the Willesden Paper and Canvas Works, Limited, Calcutta, mosquito netting, Rs. 51,406; Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Madras, khaki cotton drill, Rs 3,08,055; the New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dhariwal, drab mixture waterproof silver grey flannel and baize green cloth, Rs. 2,77,500.

Japanese Competition With Indian Mills

SHOULD THE NATION BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

Early in June, the Chariman and certain other millowners of Bombay had informal discussions with Mahatma Gandhi on several matters concerning the industry. In the course of the discussions, the Chairman referred to the competition from Lancashire and Japan, and stated that the most serious competitor of the Indian textile industry was Japan rather than Great Britain, and placed before Mahatmaji certain interesting details in this connection. Special attention was also drawn to the tremendous increase in the importation of art silk piecegoods from Japan, and it was pointed out that as about 80 per cent. of the imported art silk yarn was consumed by handlooms, that industry was being even more hard hit than the mill industry. Another point which was emphasized by the Chairman was that practically most lines of Japanese goods were of coarse or medium counts, and that the great bulk of them could be manufactured by Indian mills from Indian cotton. This was not the case with the bulk of the piecegoods imported from Great Britain. Strenuous attempts were being made by Indian mills to manufacture cloths to replace those imported from Japan, but to compete in price, Indian mills had to manufacture these lines at a distinct loss, and this they could not be expected to do unless they felt assured that their efforts would ultimately bear fruit through the public conscience being aroused with regard to the menace of Japanese competition and its disastrous effects on Indian interests. All that was desired to be pointed out was that the classes of goods which Japan was importing and the price at which they were sold, constituted just as serious a menace to the Indian industry as they had proved to Lancashire trade.

In referring to the above discussions in "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi stated, on 18th June:—

"From the economic standpoint—and that is the only stand point for the millions—boycott of Japanese cloth is much the most important....."

and further added:—

"If, therefore, there is any laxity on the part of the boycott workers, they will remember that emphasis on the boycott of British cloth would be of no avail whatsoever from the economic viewpoint."

Further explaining his position, Mahatmaji stated in the "Young India" of July 30th:—

1. "If I had my way, India would be clothed in "Khadi" to the exclusion of all other cloth even made in indigenous mills.

2. "Whilst India is unwilling (there is no question of inability) to manufacture all the "Khadi" she needs, I should allow indigenous mill-cloth to supplement it.

3. "There is picketing of foreign cloth because foreign cloth competes with both "Khadi" and Indian mill-cloth. It is irrelevant whether the competition is fair or unfair in the sense whether the cloth manufactured in the respective countries is fairly produced and brought here or not."

Our Long Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, etc. have been found RELIABLE & DURABLE by thousands of satisfied consumers.

If you have not tried them yet, do so and ask for cloths of:

HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WVG. MILLS Co. Ltd.
WESTERN INDIA SPG. & MFG. Co. Ltd.
CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.
Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY 2.

THE
Gaekwar Mills Ltd.

BILIMORA.

Best Manufacturers of Fine Cloths, such as

Dhotis,
Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
and
Shirtings.

Managing Agents.
H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Look for these Labels when buying INDIAN CLOTH *made by* **KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS**
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI---
BUY INDIAN

USE GOODS manufactured by:
THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Mahalaxmi, Bombay
MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MILLS, Foras Road, Bombay 3,
SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Delisle Road, Bombay 11,
having INDIAN { Labour / Management / Capital

COTTON
Dhoties, Saries, Drills, Coatings Suci, Shirtings, Crepe, Twill, Thana, Checks, Canvas, Towels, Doria, Mulls, Jacquard, Dobby and Grey Chadars, Longcloth Voiles, Mocklino Grey, Bleached and Mercerised Yarns. From 2s. to 84s.

WOOLLEN
Lohis, Rumals, Suiting Cloth, Serges, Tweeds, Flannels, Blazers, Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, Carpet and Hosiery Yarns, Knitting Yarn, Sizing Flannel Clearer Cloth.

Available at our following RETAIL SHOPS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, SWADESHI MARKET, MANDVI, also at SWADESHI, GUJRATI STRI MANDAL STORES MADHOWJI MILLS premises and other prominent stores
Selling Agents:— FOR CLOTH
SHAPURJI & CO.,
MOOLJI JETHA MARKET, BOMBAY.
FOR YARN
MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

THE ART OF GEORGE ARLISS

(Continued from page 3.)

Arliss used to steal into the tavern and watch them, fascinated, from a corner seat. Afterwards, when he went on the stage, he found that these queer old types kept popping up in his memory, and on them he declares he has built a large number of his most successful characterizations.

The career of George Arliss actually began to take shape when he was a boy at school. Henry and "Joe" Farren Soutar—the sons of the famous Nellie Farren of the Gaiety—were his friends, and family theatricals in the basement of the Soutar home was their chief amusement. Looking back to-day, George Arliss marvels at the self-confidence that made him take his first definite professional step. He says he now would be scared to death at the idea of reciting for two hours on a Sunday evening at a workmen's club. But he did so then for months, at five shillings a time. It was kept dead secret from his parents, of course, for thus to break the Sabbath would have been counted an intolerable sin. At one of these shows, he met a young man, with a very red nose, who sang a comic song that convulsed the working men. He asked afterwards who this was. "Bloke called George Robey," was the reply.

BASEMENT THEATRICAL.

Meantime, Basement Theatricals in the Soutar home developed into Amateur Theatricals on a wider scale. Arliss came across a man who had conceived the ingenious idea of allowing eager amateur actors to loose off steam in little plays which he produced in a hall off the Tottenham Court Road, but the fine point in the affair was that the eager amateurs were to pay him for the privilege, a shilling for a small part, several shillings for a "fat" one. After a time, when George Arliss decided that this did not give him quite enough scope, he formed an amateur theatrical society of his own—the Pantheon, he called it. But knowledge of the Pantheon had to be kept from his father, who believed in young men sticking hard at business; and George had considerable difficulty in explaining away various mysterious young men and women who called at the office to talk about future plays and rehearsals.

Then came the day when he tackled hos father face to face and told him the whole truth—he wanted to go on the stage. To his surprise, he found that his arguments were sympathetically listened to. The two Soutar boys had themselves decided to go on the stage, and had actually got a job at the old Elephant and Castle: to his joy, George Arliss got a job beside them at the salary of six shillings a week.

MASTER OF MAKE-UP.

Great days, those were, among the old-timers at the Elephant! A new play was put on every week —"Sweeney Todd," "Maria Marten, or The Murder at the Red Barn," "Forsaken," "Saved from the sea," and many a dozen others. Arliss is to-day considered to be one of the most skilled masters of make-up on the stage, and he declares that practically all he knows about it was taught him at the Elephant and Castle by George Belmore, the character actor. At the end of the first year, in spite of some appalling blunders on the stage that all but got him the sack, he was receiving eighteen shillings a week.

One day George Arliss saw an advertisement in the 'Stage,' and, with the idea of going for a tour in the provinces, he applied. It ran: "Wanted, good sound actor. Play anything." Greatly to his surprise, he got the job, and duly arrived at Doncaster, where he was to start work. He was met at the station by the manager, who handed a long part to him. On each page of it Arliss noticed two or three phrases underlined in red ink, and asked what that meant. It meant applause, said the manager; these words had to be got off the chest in a way to bring the house down. And then he nonchalantly handed George Arliss seven other long parts and ordered him to get them off word-perfect in time to perform them one after another throughout the following week. That was what "Play anything" stood for in the advertisement! By sitting up all night, and every night, Arliss struggled through these first desperate days in the provinces.

When this tour ended he got another touring job in a version of "The Vicar of Wakefield." There was a mystery about the man in the background who was putting up the money, and it was not solved until the opening night. Then the very puzzled members of the cast saw that the play had been specially arranged to give full value to the most marvellous limelight effects. The little figure perched on the top of the ladder was actually the play's "backer," and he was having the time of his life working an elaborate limelight apparatus. He was a wealthy man, and his idea of human bliss was to work limelights, so he had chosen a play that would give him scope. He made the cast sing Christmas carols outside the Vicar of Wakefield's house so that he could flood them with blue moonlight. He had birds chirping to greet the golden blaze of the rising sun. If the tour was a financial disaster, it mattered nothing to him; he was prepared to pay for his pleasure. What brought everything to a very abrupt end, as far as he was concerned, was the fact that nobody took the limelight seriously except himself; and when one of the actors fluffed his lines badly in a carol, the others burst into laughter which they failed to hide from the little figure up the ladder. He said nothing, but his pride was touched. He dropped a curt note to his manager that night saying that the remainder of the tour was off.

ACTOR-MANAGER.

Eventually, George Arliss became (in a small way) an actor-manager. He does not quite know how it happened, and can only explain it by the fact that an old lady, a friend of his family, gave him fifty pounds. For a provincial actor to have fifty pounds in his pocket was so unusual in those days that to become an actor-manager seemed the only thing left for him to do. With what a flourish he drafted his advertisements for the 'Stage'! He got together a loyal and enthusiastic cast which included an actor of the old school, one "not afraid to use the brush."

This phrase had once a special meaning that is now forgotten. Respectable citizens would wake up in the morning to find their houses plastered with bills announcing a Great New Melodrama at the local theatre. The "heavy man and "low comedian" had been busy since dawn; for to bill-post was one of an actor's duties. George Arliss's heavy man, however, was so wholehearted in his efforts that he landed the young actor-manager in the police-court. In a certain country town, every hoarding—the property, of course, of other advertisers—had been smothered overnight. Only by dint of consummate tact, and free tickets, were the outraged citizens smoothed down. But in spite of effort and enthusiasm, the tour petered out; and from the tottering heights of actor-managership, George Arliss was once more glad to accept two guineas a week as one of the common herd.

It was certainly all this rough and tumble that taught him his job. For valuable experience, one of his best billets was with the Stock Company of the Theatre Royal, Margate. This was run by the famous Sarah Thorne in conjunction with her Academy of Acting. Gordon Craig was a pupil at the time, and Ellen Terry often came down to watch her son's progress. Irene and Violet Vanbrugh were taught there; so was Granville Barker.

George Arliss was taken on because he was supposed to be familiar with the "Old Comedies"—"The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," "She Stoops to Conquer," and the rest. Once more he was awake for nights with a towel round his head, for the truth was that he knew nothing whatever about the "Old Comedies'.' By rehearsal time he had just managed to get up the words of his allotted part, but was completely ignorant of the "business."

SONG AND DANCE.

He tried to bluff the matter out. Emily Thorne, the sister of Sarah, saw through him at once; but enjoying the situation, she never gave him away, and guided him over the difficult bits, so saving him the ignominy of dismissal, and the loss of a weekly two guineas.

It was at Sarah Thorne's Academy that George Arliss met his wife, Florence Montgomery, and it was she who spurred him into getting a song-and-dance part in a George Edwardes musical comedy, at the stupendous salary of seven pounds a week. From the classic elevation of Sheridan comedy to low-brow song-and-dance! But it all meant experience, which is the essential vitamin for an actor's blood. An upward step to a provincial tour in a Pinero play was not far off though it seemed distant enough at the time—and this was followed by a long engagement in the West-end which established him as a young man worth watching. His sound craftsmanship, founded as it was upon his uncommonly wide experience, was rewarded by a job with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who took him with her to the United States. George Arliss little dreamt on the day, thirty years or so ago, when Ian Robertson gave him a part in a Rostand play with Mrs. Pat, that he was in fact giving him a return ticket to America with the return half already cancelled by the gods.

ENJOYS AMERICA.

George Arliss enjoys America and likes the Americans. There is an aristocracy in America mainly of British and Dutch origin; it is as exclusive to-day as the old Victorian aristocracy was in England; and social contacts have given George Arliss a profound admiration for it. He realizes that its value in a too virile democracy is that of a good sheet-anchor on a lee shore. Perhaps, above all, he appreciates its hatred of publicity and the society reporter. But this is readily understood for he so heartily detests personal publicity himself, and has never allowed himself to be "stunted" by eager press-agents. "We aetors should be seen as little as possible off the stage," he declares, "and as much as possible on."

George Arliss's dislike of personal notoriety, however, is nothing to his dislike of a "first night." Gerald du Maurier has confessed that acting always scares him stiff, and a first night is the very devil. On a first night, nervousness grips Henry Ainley as though it were his first appearance on the stage. Mrs. Patrick Campbell declares that she thoroughly enjoys it; but in this, as in many other ways, she is unique. Those who do not know Arliss intimately say that he is a picture of smiling calm on a first night, but Jenner, his dresser, knows the symptoms too well to have illusions.

OLD FRIENDS AND PLACES.

It is his love of old friends and old places that brings him back every summer to England. When he was a young provincial actor, he rented for a few shillings a week a small cottage at St. Margaret's Bay. As soon as he could afford it, he bought some land there and built himself a house. He can have what he wants now, a castle in Wales, a shooting-box in Scotland, a manorhouse in the Home Counties, but he sticks to the pleasant house in Kent. His equally pleasant but entirely modest house in Maida Hill has been his London home for years. The old familiar places mean more to him than any stately pleasure-dome in Xanadu. He has declared that one of his happiest moments in the year is when he leaves the boat-train at Waterloo Station and steps once again into a London taxicab. America was not his choice; it was America that chose him.

Among influential Americans, it is said, he has a larger circle of personal friends than any other living Englishman. And from his earliest days in the States he has set himself, as a duty and a privilege, the task of cementing friendship between the two nations. The amount of good he has done in quiet ways to smooth down the little irritations and difficulties that have so much direct bearing upon what is called public opinion, it is hard to estimate. But his value as an unofficial British Ambassador at the private dinner-tables of America is acknowledged in Washington, and his speech when Columbia University conferred on him an honorary degree is still remembered with gratitude among those of his thousand hearers who regard Anglo-American friendship as the keystone of world peace.—"The Strend."

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.,

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at following rates:—

	months.
4½ p.c. per annum.	9
5 p.c. per annum	12
	years.
5½ p.c. per annum	2
6 p.c. per annum	3
6½ p.c. per annum	4
	only.

CURRENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
All sorts of Banking Business undertaken.
Rules on application.
G. A. BHONSULE, Manager.
Nagpur City.

USE
NATIONAL CONGRESS INKS
BLUE BLACK, SCARLET & COPYING.
PURE INDIAN MANUFACTURE
WANTED AGENTS throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon.
Apply to:—
THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23736.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

RS. 1000 GUARANTEED 1ST PRIZE.

For An

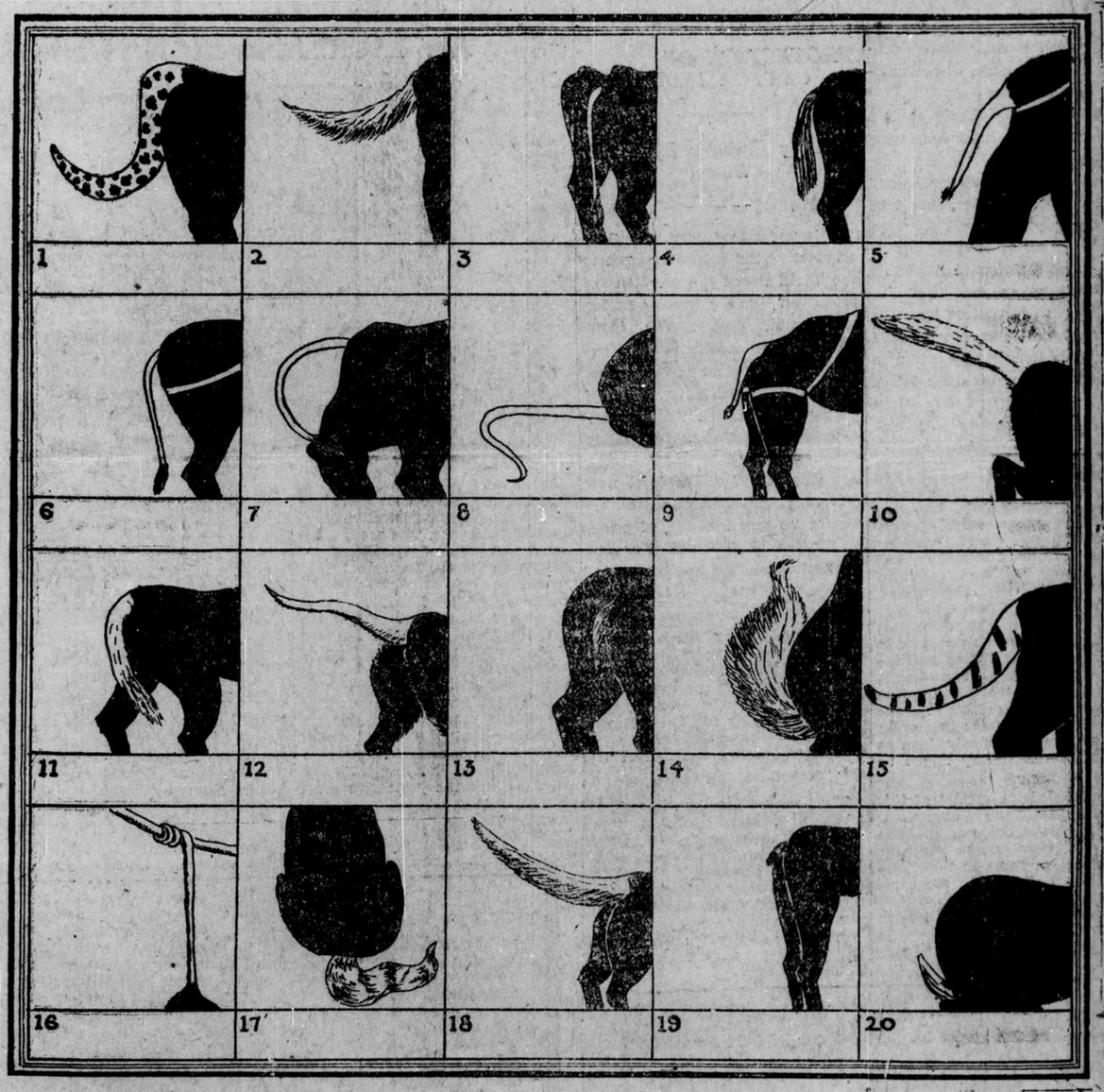
ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

Rs. 300, 2nd Prize: Rs. 200, Third Prize

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails respectively belong. Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

.. Here are the names of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.

. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.

3. Only the words in the clues must be used.

4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry . Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.

7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.

8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *18th APRIL 1932.*

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.

10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

11. No competitor can win more than one prize.

12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Long Liquidation And Short Covering

OUTCOME OF GENEVA CONFERENCE TO INFLUENCE PRICES

Constructive Stand Advisable

BOMBAY, April 13.

While there is no fresh development in the general situation, cotton operators are likely to pay more attention to the Geneva Conference which is to meet next month with a view to adopt measures to improve the international economic situation. Every country is tried of the present depression and there exists a keen desire to co-operate with a view to fight the present evil.

The outlook is optimistic and with lights before us, we prefer purchases of cotton in all weak markets for a long pull.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Tuesday owing to lack of confidence. Prices decline on liquidation but later advanced on covering by shorts. Prices opened at decline of 1 to 4 points. There was scattered long liquidation and prices remained easy and touched the lowest level early in the afternoon prices were 7 points under previous closing. Later on there was renewed short covering which improved prices 14 points but at about the close there was a small relapse of 4 points and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 13 points at 6.16c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. At the beginning there was some buying with little selling pressure. The market was influenced by outside causes including strength of wheat market. Later on the session was practically lifeless until afternoon when prices declined on poor New York opening advices. Towards the close there was trade calling and some straddle buying which absorbed selling and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 3 points at 4.87d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 1 point with May 5.25 and July 5.14.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton market was irregular and closed at a decline of 6 points to a rise of 8 points.

STRENGTH OF WHEAT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Prices were steady in sympathf with Wheat. Last year at this time July Chicago Wheat was 64c. per bushel and July New York cotton 10.55c. per lb., as against today's prices 63 3/4 and 6.33 and though wheat prices are reasonable in consequence of a smaller crop cotton prices are comparatively cheaper.

Actuated by economic conditions America's keen interest in the Geneva Conference indicates the promulgation of some democratic measures for the improvement of International trade and should this be known next month together with the prospects of the Presidential Election confidence may be again restored in commodity prices. With the mild winter and present dry weather in the South the meteorological forecast does not indicate normal weather conditions in America.

With backward preparations and poor use of fertilisers heavy abandonment of acreage is anticipated this season.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. May Highest 6.23 plus .07, lowest 6.09 —.07.

N. Y. July highest 6.41 (2-46 p.m.) lowest 6.27 (1-12 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Lancashire employers asked Unions agree reduction wages. Union meeting next week discuss this.

New York: Wall Street and West bought. Firmness Wheat. South sold.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 12.

May	6.18+.02
July	6.37+.03
October	6.61+.02
December	6.77+.01
January, 1933	6.88+.02
Middling Spot	6.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 12.

May	6.21+.06
July	6.38+.05
Middling Spot	6.26+.13

NEW YORK.
New York, April 12.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	6.16
July	6.33
October	6.59

New York, Noon Call:—

May	6.13
July	6.30
October	6.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 12.

March 1932		4.54+.03
April 1932		4.52+.03
May 1932	4.54	4.50+.03
June 1932		4.49+.03
July 1932	4.52	4.49+.03
August 1932		4.49+.03
September 1932		4.49+.03
October 1932	4.52	4.49+.03
November 1932		4.51+.03
December 1932		4.54+.03
January 1933	4.57	4.55+.03
February 1933		4.57+.03
March 1933		4.59+.02
April 1933		4.61+.02
May 1933		4.64+.02
Middling Spot		4.87+.03

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Apr. 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	102
P & O Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96-1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	84-1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	56-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	65-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	91
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	60-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	97-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Apr. 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/2
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands	11
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	105-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Apr. 12.

Demand Bills	3.79.62

LONDON SILVER.
London, Apr. 12.

Silver—Small Business.

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Apr. 12.

Gold Bar Fine per oz.	£5:9:2
Interest Day to Day Loans	per cent. 1-1/4
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	2-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Apr. 12.

	per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-21/32
Bank Bills 6 months	2-25/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-3/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Apr. 12.

T. T. London on Berlin	16.01
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.37-3/4
T. T. London on Brussels	27.11
T. T. London on Madrid	50.00
T. T. London on Milan	73.81
T. T. London on Berne	19.50
T. T. London on Paris	96.28
T. T. London on Prague	128.00
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.79-7/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 12.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May	6.19
July	6.33
October	6.51
November	6.61
December	6.66
January 1933	6.71
March 1933	6.75
F.G.F Spot	6.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.45
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.57
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.69
Oomra Fine (No. 1. Staple)	5.21
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Bengal Good	3.78
Bengal Fully Good	3.88
Bengal Fine	3.98
Scinde Fully Good	3.88
Scinde Fine	3.98
Scinde Superfine	4.08

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, April 12.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull, per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, per ton, Apl.-May sellers £12.10.0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Continent) Apl.-May sellers £11-5.0.

LINSEED.
LONDON, April 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London-, per ton, Apl.-May sellers £10.3-9.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull, per ton, Apl.-May paid £7-17-6.

Linseed, Bombay (London), per ton, Apl.-May sellers £11-10-0.

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON, April 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. May-Aug. poid 14/4.1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. paid 15/4.1/2.

LONDON, April 12.
LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb., Spot, 1-15/16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
LONDON, April 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lbs., Cargoes, Apl.-May sellers 26/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lbs., Cargoes, Apl.-May sellers 27/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, Afloat paid 27/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, May-June nominal 29.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
LONDON, April 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

	Per Cwt.
C. & F. Calcutta, Apl.-June 7/9	
C. & F. Bombay, Apl.-June 7/9.1/2	
C. & F. Karachi, Apl.-June 7/9.1/2	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
NEW YORK, April 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 7.13/16.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Third Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 7.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

During the same period (that is, five years ending 1929-30) the ratio of the irrigated wheat area to the total wheat area in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency including Sind has averaged 23.8 per cent. The ratio this year is about 19.5 per cent.

The figures for the year under report, that is, for 1931-32 shown in this forecast relate to the wheat crop sown between October and December 1931.

ESTIMATES UP TO 20TH MARCH 1932.

TOTAL AREA:—The latest reports show that the total area, that is, irrigated as well as unirrigated under wheat as noted below:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	1,32,000	493,000
Sind	413,000	24,000
Total	2,345,000	517,000

Grand Total .. 2,862,000 acres. 6.2 and 41.6 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at the same date.

As already stated in the previous reports the area under wheat shows a general increase in the Presidency proper due to abundance of soil moisture at sowing time and suitability of sowing rains although in Sind the area decreased due to low inundation and absence of sowing rains.

The excess in area over that rebutable to the receip of more computed to the receipt of more complete information from Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts in the Deccan and from the Belgaum District in the Karnatak. Among Indian States, the Western Indian States Agency and Kolhapur also show appreciable increase in area over that reported last month due to the same cause, viz. receipt of fuller information. The variations in the case of other British Districts and Indian States are generally small and call for no remarks.

IRRIGATED AREA.

The irrigated area (included in the figures for total area) under wheat during the season under review stood as shown below:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	237,000	229,000
Sind	221,000	1,000
Total	458,000	230,000

Grand Total ..... 688,000 acres.

SEASON.

In North Gujarat, irrigated wheat suffered in many places due to rust while the dry crop suffered from deficiency of moisture later in the season. In the two districts of South Gujarat, viz: Broach and Surat where almost the whole of the crop is grown without the aid of artificial water-supply the crop also suffered during the season due to rat trouble in places and less cold. In the Deccan owing to the appearance of rust on the irrigated crop in many places and damage by rats to both the irrigated and dry crops, the crop is expected to be reduced in outturn to a varying extent in the Division. In the Karnatak the crop was very severely attacked by rust in almost all places and more especially in the transition tract and in consequence has suffered seriously both in quality and quantity. In Sind in addition to the damage by unfavourable winds and heavy dew falls in Middle Sind and the attack of crickets in places of the Hyderabad District referred to in the last forecast, the crop is reported to have been affected by frost in places in North Sind.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the irrigated crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 70 and 85 peda cent. of the normal while the outturn of the unirrigated crop in the Division may range from 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan both the irrigated and unirrigated crops may turn from 70 to 90 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak owing to the very serious attack of rust the crop may give only between one-third to one-half (i.e., between 33 to 50 per cent.) of the normal outturn. The estimated yield of the crop in Sind is expected to fall between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Indian States. Tons.
Bombay Presidency Proper	344,000	151,000
Sind,	99,000	5,000
Total	443,000	156,000

Grand Total ..... 599,000 tons. 7.7 and 31.9 per cent. above the corresponding estimated outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date respectively.

STATISTICAL SITUATION OF AMERICAN COTTON

Steady Increase In Consumption

Bombay, April 13.

The following cable received here this morning from the New York Cotton Exchange Service states that the consumption of American cotton shows an increase of about a million bales during the first seven months of the present season compared with the same period of the last season.

Stocks of American cotton at the end of February 1932 were 18,406,000 bales including holding by the Farm Board. The cable reads as under:—

"We estimate world consumption of American cotton during February 1932, 1,051,000b ales, compared with 8,98.000 during February, 1931.

We estimate world consumption of American cotton during the season to end of February 1932. 7,201,000 bales compared with 6,275,000 bales of the corresponding period of the last season.

We estimate total stock of American cotton in all hands in the world at end of February 1932, 18,406,000 bales, compared with 13,657,000 bales of the corresponding period of the last season.

A worsening of the Mill situation is reported by the United States."

STATEMENT OF COTTON GINNED

Total ginnings of Indian cotton crop during the week ending 1st April 1932 amounted to 91,333 bales against 11,220 bales for the corresponding week of the last season. Total ginnings upto 1st April, this season amount 1,965,-419 bales against 3,934,519 bales for the same period of the last season.

COTTON CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Poor Out-turn

The final Government report on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian states but excluding Baroda for the season 1931-32 is as under:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 29.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of Cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency. For estimates of the remaining crop refer to Baroda Forecasts for "Dholera" and "Broach" and to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns." The estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

The figures for 1931-32 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between April and July 1931 in the case of the Early varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and Sind and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1931 in the case of the Late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

(Estimates upto 30th March 1932)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:

	British Districts. Acres	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	38,26,000	21,34,000
Sind	2,47,000	7,000
Total	4073,000	21,41,000

Grand Total 62,14,000 acres. 1.3 and 9.8 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON

The condition of the crop in the Deccan and Sind where the early varieties of cotton are almost exclusively grown has already been described in previous reports when the picking of the crop was in progress or nearly completed. There is hence nothing new to add in the present report with regard to the crop in these two Divisions. As regards the late varieties of cotton grown principally in Gujarat and the Karnatak, it may be stated that in the former Division (Gujarat) the crop suffered in many places due to uneven distribution of the rains during the season. In the Karnatak, the Kumpta cotton produced much foliage growth owing to late rains with the result that the number of flowers and bolls produced was comparatively small. Further the crop was affected rather seriously owing to North-east wind in January but it improved somewhat under the favourable weather conditions of February. The Dharwar-American and Upland Cottons grown in the Division also suffered from red leaf disease and from unfavourable winds in January. It was only in the first week of February that favourable westerly winds commenced and they enlivened what few buds and bolls had still survived. The high expectation entertained about the yield of the crop earlier in the season are not thus likely to be realised in the Karnatak Division.

OUTTURN.

From the latest information to hand regarding the condition of the crop at the time of picking the yield of the crop in the Deccan may come from about 55 to 60 per cent. of the normal except in Khandesh where it may be even less although in the Satara District it may be about 75 per cent. of the normal.

In Sind the yield is likely to fall between 55 and 75 per cent. of the normal.

In Gujarat, as a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the cotton crop may return between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal while in the Karnatak Division owing to the unfavourable nature of the season the yield of the crop is estimated to fall between 55 and 60 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	British Districts Bales	Indian States. Bales.
Bombay Presidency Proper	644,000	571,000
Sind	83,000	2,000
Total	727,000	573,000

Grand Total 13,00,000 Bales. 1.8 per cent. above the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year but 4.7 per cent. below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the ten preceding years.

Classified by varieties, the area, within the Bombay Presidency, and its outturn stand as noted below:—

Variety.	Area. Acres	p. c.	Outturn. Bales	p. c.
1. Dholera	1,019,800	30.9	541,635	41.6
2. Broach	729,715	11.7	179,952	13.8
3. Khandesh	1,136,816	18.3	164,786	12.6
4. Barsi & Ahmednagar	238,614	4.6	35,031	2.7
5. Kumpta and Dharwar	1,494,369	24.1	241,935	18.3
6. Westerns	390,927	6.3	51,166	4.4
7. Sindhi	253,427	4.1	85,729	6.6
Total	6,213,659	100.0	1,300,234	100.0

*Includes 59,391 acres of American cotton variety with an estimated outturn of 13,808 bales.

Of the total estimated outturn about 55.6 per cent. may be credited to British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, 15.7 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States of the Deccan, 22.2 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined) and the remainder 6.6 per cent. belongs to Sind.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 7th April.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,076	97,330
Japan & China	1,350	535,255
Coast Ports	325	25,718
Up-country by Rail		121,442
float in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,765
Total	2,751	785,519

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 12-4-32	9219000	8451000
Receipts, Yesterday 12-4-32	22000	12000
Exports to date 12-4-32	7141000	5847000
Stock at Ports 8-4-32	4260000	3631000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-4-32	1812000	1265000
Stock, Liverpool 8-4-32	554000	1137000
Visible Supply 8-4-32	8736000	7277000
Quantity in Sight 8-4-32	13739000	12258000
Quantity out of Sight 8-4-32	10203000	8970000

TRADING IN COTTON.
Bombay, April 13.

The local forward market will remain open from 12 noon to 3 p.m. while Sewri market will remain closed on Thursday on account of "Avan Jushan".

On Friday there will be no trading on account of "Ram Navami" Holiday.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 13.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A./M.	400	3,500

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 13.

April	135.00 + 1.40
July	140.10 + 1.60
Oct.	140.60 + 1.40

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, April 13.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P. & M.G Rajputana	171	167	163	159
M.G. Panjab	169	165	161	157
M.G. Oomra No. 3	182	178	174	
M.G. Oomra No. 1	194	190	186	
M.G. Oomra No. 2	187	183	179	
M.G. Broach No. 2	195	192	188	184
M.G. Punjab-American	207	204	200	196
M.G. Surat	242	239	235	231

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 13.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year
Khandesh		94,172
Central India	4	109,987
Barsi and Nagar	314	70,850
Hyderabad-Gaoranies		19,222
Berar	85	197,941
Central Provinces	115	64,544
Total Oomras	518	556,816
Dholleras		146,521
N.-W. Provinces		26,529
Rajputana	109	46,529
Sind-Punjab		132,814
Broach	1,715	104,229
Coompta & Dharwar		14,992
Westerns-Northerns	35	14,847
Coconanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,901
Persian		1,598
American	783	104,406
Egyptian and African	405	129,867
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		299
Total	3,568	1,281,590

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 13.

	Bales.
Central India	4
Barsi-Nugger	314
Berar	85
Central Provinces	115
Rajputana	109
Broach	1,715
Westerns-Northerns	33
Americans	788
East Africans	405
Cotton	3,568
	Cwts.
Wheat	471
Linseed	5,145
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	325
Gingelliseed	90
Poppyseed	173
Groundnuts	3,234
Castorseed	208
Rice	14,034
Myrabollams	3,547
Cottonseed	6,727
Gram	1,166
Joowar	2,201
Barley	220
Bajree	886
	Tons
Coal	137

All of Parker's exclusive features are found in the new midget Duofold — with pencil to match. Both fit compactly into purse or pocket.

For sale at the better stores.

Parker Duofold
The EASY Writing Pen
Made in U. S. A.

FOR HEALTH and HAPPINESS
USE
PURE FRESH and FILTERED TIL OIL
OF
SWASTIK OIL MILLS Ltd.
Swastik Brand

Sold in sealed tins of 5 and 10 shers
Empty tins will be paid for when returned

Available at:—
RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi and Chaupaty
And all respectable stores and grain dealers of Bombay

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932

SURPRISE DOCUMENT IN DUBLIN ARCHIVES

Surprise For De Valera's Supporters

IRISH OBLIGATION TO PAY ANNUITIES

LONDON, April 12.

Supporters of Mr. De Valera have been surprised by the mention in Mr. Thomas's last note of the financial agreement of February 1923 with regard to the annuities of which, it is stated, they are unaware.

Officials in Dublin are said to be anxiously searching the archives of the late ministry for such a document which a member of the Cosgrave's Government has assured Reuter's Dublin correspondent exists. It was signed by Mr. Cosgrave, then Finance Minister, and Major Hill, representing the British Government.

COLLECTION.

It is understood that the Land Act of 1923 gave point to the agreement in respect of the annuities by setting out how they should be collected and transferred to England.

Mr. Cosgrave had then stated that the agreement was in every way satisfactory.—Reuter.

SENATE'S ATTITUDE

DUBLIN, April 12.

The Irish Cabinet is pondering over Mr. Thomas's latest note. A Government spokesman to-day was unable to say, until the Cabinet had considered the question, even whether there would be a further reply. In the event of no reply forthcoming, interest will centre round the reassembly of the Dail on April 20 as Mr. De Valera has announced his intention to introduce a bill immediately to abolish the oath, the fate of which will rest with the Labour Party who hold the balance of power.

There is good reason to believe that the Labourites will support the bill which will then go to the Senate and if rejected will be held up for eighteen months.—Reuter.

BINDING IN LAW AND HONOUR

Origin Of The Land Annuities

Mr. Thomas's reply to the Irish Note, referred to in the above cable, cites the text of the formal and explicit undertaking governing the payment of the land annuities contained in the financial agreement which was signed on behalf of the British and the Irish Free State Governments on February 12, 1923, and confirmed in "heads of the ultimate financial settlement" between the two Governments signed on behalf of both on March 19, 1926, and discussed in the Free State Parliament some months later.

"The British Government," says the reply, "regards these undertakings and their character as binding in law and honour on the Irish Free State, whatever administration may be in power, in exactly the same way as the Treaty itself is binding on both the countries."

WHAT ANNUITIES ARE

Explaining the origin and nature of the land annuities, the reply states:—

"These are not payments from Government to Government. In principle the main transaction is not one between two governments at all, but between the Irish tenant purchaser and the holder of the land stock, which is, of course, held both in Great Britain and in the Irish Free State. The position is that the annuities are collected by the Irish Free State Government from the tenant purchasers and are distributed through the National Debt Commissioners to holders of the stock.

"The Irish land annuities are, therefore, in effect the payment on the instalment system by the Irish tenant for land which he has bought and which passed through the hands both of the Irish Free State Finance Ministry and of the National Debt Commissioners and are ultimately received by the holder of the Irish land stock."

LATE REV. H. B. HYDE

Ex-Archdeacon Of Madras

LONDON, Apr. 13.

The death has occurred of Prebendary Henry Barry Hyde, ex-Archdeacon of Madras.—Reuter.

(Rev. Henry Barry Hyde was born in 1854 and was ordained in 1878. He was Curate of Ashford, Kent, Chaplain, H. M. Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment and of St. John's, Calcutta. He was transferred to Madras in 1899 where he was Commissory in charge Diocese; in England of Bishop of Madras; Vicar of Bovey Tracy, Devon, and was Assessor under Clergy Discipline Act for Totnes in 1916-22. His publications are Parish of Bengal, and Parochial Annals of Bengal.)

GAMBLING IN AMERICAN FUTURES

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Police have arrested thirtyone alleged speculators in American futures on the charge of gambling.—A. P.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES

Proposed All-Round Reduction Agreement

MANCHESTER MOVE

LONDON, April 12.

The Conference at Manchester, to-day, of Cotton Manufacturers decided to ask the operatives if they are willing to discuss the question of wages in the manufacturing section of the industry with a view to an all-round reduction agreement, although employers have not demanded specific reductions.

The combined Amalgamation representatives will consider the matter on 19th April.—Reuter's Special.

BLACKETT NOT WANTED

Marylebone Conservatives Prefer Another Candidate

LONDON, April 12.

Captain Cunningham-Reid has been selected as a candidate by the Marylebone Conservative Association Council by 93 votes against 86 polled by Sir Basil Blackett, ex-member of the Viceroy's Cabinet. The selection revealed the differences between the Central Conservative Executive and the local organisation.—Reuter

POSTAL BOXES BURNT AT BANSDA

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

A Bansda message says that the contents of postal letter boxes in the town were found burnt and a telegraph wire cut near the neighbouring railway station. The police are making enquiries. —A.P.

BOMBAY INSPIRATION

Allahabad Inquiry

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The usual enquiry has been ordered to take place into the firing incident of last Saturday. It is stated that while some inspiration for the deplorable scenes emanated from the local Congress sources, the main stimulus was supplied from Bombay. Although normal conditions have been practically restored yet isolated cases of stone-throwing are still reported.—A.P.

LONDON, April 12.

St. Johns.—H. M. S. "Dragon" has arrived here from Bermuda as sequel to recent disturbances. —Reuter.

PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL ARMY

Tardieu's Stirring Speech At League Council

DANUBIAN QUESTION POSTPONED

LONDON, April 12.

Geneva.—Simultaneous work of the League Council, the International Labour Conference and the Disarmament Conference has made General a hive of international activity to-day, the chief interest centering round M. Tardieu's (French Premier's) proposal to adjourn the Council's decision on the League's Financial Commission report until May in view of the Four Powers' experts' technical examination of the Danubian Economic problem.

After Sir John Simon (Britain), Signor Grandi (Italy) and Von Bullow (Germany) had drawn attention to the urgency of the matter, M. Tardieu's proposal was adopted.

M. Tardieu also starred at the Disarmament Conference with a stirring speech. He reiterated France's plan for an International force and emphasised the interdependence of French proposals for the suppression of aggressive aims.—Reuter.

Mr. Pandurangrao Desai, a well-known pleader of Bijapur District who died on Monday night, aged 73. A school is run in his name called the Pandurang Desai High School.

BIJAPUR'S WELL-KNOWN PLEADER DEAD

Mr. Pandurangrao Desai

(From A Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, April 12.

Sjt. Pandorangrao Desai, the leading member of the local bar, passed away last night at the age of 71. He joined the bar in the 'nineties and put in a brilliant practice of forty year. He rose from the poorest of the poor to one of the richest in the District. He was very generous. There is no institution in Bijapur with which he was not connected. He donated large sums to a local high school which is named as his Jubilee High School.

Some time he was the President of the local Municipality, and also a member of the Provincial Legislative Council in the pre-reform days, and was also the chairman of the Reception Committee of the 18th Bombay Provincial Conference.

The District Court and Municipal School and other local high schools remained closed in his honour.

Glowing tributes were paid both by the Bar and the Bench to his memory.

Alleged House-Breaking By Policeman

QUILON, April 12.

News has been received from Changannoor of a sensational case of attempted theft by a constable of he Chengannoor station. At midnight when the members of the house were all sleeping the said constable is stated to have broken open a door and entered the house. The owner of the house who is a Vakil at once caught hold of the culprit who struggled hard to escape but could not. He has been handed over to the police and the matter is under investigation. —A.P.

VIENNA DOCTOR SHOT DEAD

A Tailor's Revenge

"DISFIGUREMENT OF FACE" SEQUEL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 12.

Vienna.—Revenge for the disfigurement of his face by an operation performed by Doctor Gustav Alexander, a well-known ear specialist and Professor of Vienna University, is the motive alleged to be given to the police by a tailor named Soukoup who was arrested on charge of shooting Dr. Alexander dead in the street this morning. Professor was killed instantly by three revolver shots. The Soukoup is alleged to have confessed that he had previously attempted to kill the professor in 1910.

ARRESTS AT SHOLAPUR

Two "Dictators" And Five Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Apr. 12.

A well-known local Doctor and a nationalist leader, who, as Sholapur's 41st "Dictator", addressed a public meeting held here in The Tilak Chauk last night, was arrested at the end of the meeting. Along with him, the 42nd. "Dictator" was also arrested.

Rao Saheb Kale, the City Magistrate, convicted, this afternoon, the 42nd. "Dictator" under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to 20 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

SAYAM-PHERI ARRESTS.

Three volunteers were arrested last night for taking out a Sayam-Pheri. All the three pleaded guilty to the charge before the City Magistrate who ordered that their ages be ascertained in the Civil Hospital.

FOR DISTRIBUTING HANDBILLS

Two more volunteers were arrested yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that they distributed cyclo-style hand-bills announcing the Congress meeting held yesterday in the Tilak Chauk.

This afternoon, the Police arrested a journalist, who, it is stated, was a reporter to a local vernacular weekly.

MORE FIRING IN FRONTIER

"Red Shirt" Pickets Lathi-Charged & Dispersed

MOHMAND LASHKAR ADVANCES AND BURNS VILLAGES

PESHAWAR, April 13.

A party of forty police under an Assistant Superintendent of Police were returning from Mayar to Hoti and were stoned four times when dispersing large concentrations of "Red Shirts" who were preventing voters from going to the polling booths. Fourteen policemen were injured and two of them were removed to hospital. The Assistant Superintendent of Police gave an order to open fire. Fourteen rounds were fired. This resulted in the dispersal of all picketers without further trouble.

DETAILS FROM MARDAN.

Further details from Mardan show that large contingents of "Red Shirts" from Nowshera and Charsadda areas arrived at Mardan yesterday and prevented voters from polling. The voters were, therefore, escorted to the polling station, but Red Shirts persisting in obstructing them were lathi-charged two or three times near Government High School. Red Shirts replied by stoning the police escort and voters near Kalkhan which injured two policemen. The police fired one round. Polling was consequently meagre in the first half of the day.

As a result of the above measures voting increased in the latter half of the day but police escort was again requisitioned.

Bashir Ahmad Khan, Proprietor of the Bashir Stores of Peshawar was arrested under Section 124-A for publishing alleged "Pushtu" poems.

A hostile lashkar of 400 Upper Mohmands under the inspiration of Ghulam Nabi (Chaknaur Mulla's son) advanced over Khapak Pass into Gundau Valley and burnt some Halimzai villages. This is said to be a retaliation for the help given recently to the Government by the Halimzais against the Upper Mohmands.—A.P.

PRESIDENT OF N. W. F. COUNCIL

SIMLA, April 12.

It is understood that the Khan of Zaida, who withdrew from the election contest against Sir Abdul Qayum, will be appointed first President of the North West Frontier Legislative Council. He is a rich and influential malik of the Frontier Province.—A. P.

BENGALI MERCHANT ATTACKED

CALCUTTA, April 12.

A Bengali merchant while returning from a rice mill to his house along the Barrackpore Trunk Road with cash and G. C. notes amounting to several thousands of rupees was attacked by about six upcountrymen who were following him in a taxi. They stabbed their victim to death and decamped with the money. The driver of the taxi was subsequently arrested and some money is said to have been discovered.—A. P.

LONDON, April 12.

King had first success of racing season to-day when Limelight (J. Childes up) won Spring Stakes at Newmarket by three-quarters of length from Bassenthwaite and Pickle the Spy. Starting price was ten to one against Limelight.—Reuter.

Dutch East Indies Plantations Closing Down

LONDON, April 12.

Batavia.—A number of Rubber plantations are closing down including 11 out of 41 of Rosa Taylor's Estates.

Pamanukantjiasem Estates (Anglo-Dutch) are also closing down. Several of both the concerns are reducing the tap on the remaining estates by fifty per cent.—Reuter's Special.

SECURITY DEMANDED

LUCKNOW, April 12.

Pandit Shivcharan Lal Sanadhya, Editor and publisher of "Labour Herald" organ of the E. I. Railway Union, Lucknow has been served with a notice under Section 7 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 and ordered to deposit a security of Rs. 1,500.—A. P.

BOYCOTT LEAFLETS

CALICUT, April 12.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested recently from the Collector's Office for distributing leaflets urging boycott of foreign sugar among the office clerks. One volunteer was arrested for picketing in front of the local Bombay Hall. All the three volunteers were let off later.—A.P.

"National Week" At Gandhi Ashram

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

The inmates of the "Gandhi Ashram" observed the national week as usual devoting all available time to spinning throughout the week. Five spinning wheels were continuously plied day and night by successive batches of spinners one spinning wheel was plied for 16 hours per day while four spinning wheels were plied for 12 hours per day. To-day, the last day of the week ten spinning wheels were plied day and night.—A.P.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, April 13.

The air mail, which left Karachi on April 6 was delivered in London on April 12.—A.P.

MRS. MORRIS IS "PERFECTLY HONEST"

Sir O. Lodge's Testimony To Trance Medium

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE IN "DAILY MAIL" LIBEL SUIT

"Persons Can Leave Body To Be Manipulated By Another Intelligence"

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 12.

Remarkable evidence was given by Sir Oliver Lodge, a celebrated scientist and adherent of spiritualism, when he was called on behalf of Mrs. Meurig Morris who is suing the "Daily Mail" which issued the contents bill. "Trance medium found out."

The veteran scientist described the talk with the "power" of one of the plaintiff's "controls," and also the talk with his famous son Raymond who was killed in the War about conditions in the spirit world.

I put it to my boy Raymond, "You live in a world of illusion?" and he replied. "So do you, father."

Sir C. Lodge Convinced

Sir Oliver Lodge was convinced that Mrs. Morris was perfectly honest. "It is a phenomenon that must be recognised—that a person can leave the body to be manipulated by another intelligence. That has been established as a fact by students of psychic science."

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., opening the defence made most of the fact that Mr. Lawrence Cowen who was prominently associated with Mrs. Morris' manifestations had not been called as witness and denounced his attempted exploit.

INFRINGEMENT OF POST OFFICE MONOPOLY

9,840 Letters That Were Conveyed Otherwise Than By Post To Brighton

"A LUCKY LET-OFF": PENALTY OF £49,000 INVOLVED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 12.

A penalty of £49,000 is said to be involved in an a extraordinary case before Brighton Magistrates. Mr. Arthur Edwin Branson of Leicester was charged with unlawfully conveying, otherwise than by post, 9,840 letters in infringement of the Post Office monopoly to addressees in Brighton. Remarking, "It is a very lucky let oc" the Magistrates dismissed the charge on payment of fifteen guineas as costs. He is liable to a penalty of five pounds per letter

Sir G. L. Corbett's New Post

LONDON, April 12.

Sir Geoffrey Latham Corbett has been appointed Chairman of the Food Council in succession to Sir Allan Powell who has resigned owing to his Membership on the Import Duties Advisory Committee.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS BATH TO CONGRESS TUNES

River Bank Propaganda At Lahore

LAHORE, April 12.

Four Congress volunteers, who went this morning to the River Ravi, where thousands had gathered to take a bath in connection with the Bisakhi festival, were arrested.

They were displaying Congress flags and placards and raising the national slogans, which attracted a number of persons.

Police immediately appeared on the scene, arrested all the four volunteers and removed them in a van, which had been kept in readiness, to the police station.

No arrests were made yesterday but on Sunday four college students were arrested while attempting to hoist a Congress flag on the Lajapatrai Statute.—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Rd. Fort, Bombay